ESTABLISHED 1818.

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To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28552—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1891.

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We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8 11-0 6-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8 11-0 6-8
25-0 13-8 22-0 12-0	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-8 22-0 12-0
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
B.L. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. E. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	16th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd ,,

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd ,,
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates fo Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.
S. S. D'co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particula regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail o
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journe from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	500	24th Oct. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
October 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 21st, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

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INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—B[illegible] ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on 3rd October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th October, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

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Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

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BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
VIRAWA	15th October.
BOOLDANA	31st ,,

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1891. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LONDON DIRECT.

THE S.S. "CLAN GORDON," 2,100 tons, Commander Morrison, WILL SAIL for HAVRE and LONDON, on or about the 5th proximo.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to passage money, cabins, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, including Railway, Steamer, and Diligence, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

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BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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TREACHER'S "KEEPER" GUN.

D-L, B-L, C-F. Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c., Price Rs. 120, cash. Rs. 135 credit.

Ditto. ditto. Superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 150, cash. Rs. 170 credit.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN.

D-B, C-F Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever, Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, highly finished, Price Rs. 175, cash. Rs. 198, credit.

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Black Waterproof Cases, with Fittings complete. Price Rs. 44 and 60, cash. Rs. 50 and 67 credit.

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Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 75, cash. Rs. 84, credit.

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FOR SHOT OR BALL.

Single Barrel. Rs. 30, cash. Rs. 34, credit.

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Case with fittings complete for single or double Barrel Gun, Rs. 39, cash. Rs. 44, credit.

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Single Barrel, Breech-Loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, ·380 bore, Side Lever, Snap Action, Superior finish, with Brass Rod complete. Price Rs. 75, cash. Rs. 84, credit.

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Six Chambers, ·455 bore, Blue Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 40, cash. Rs. 45, credit.

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Oak case and fittings complete, Rs. 20, cash. Rs. 22, credit.

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New ·455 Regulation Revolver, Blued Steel Barrel, Rs. 80, cash. Rs. 90, credit.

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Oak Cases, with Fittings complete, Rs. 20, cash. Rs. 22 credit.

Solid Leather Sling Holsters with Pouch, Rs. 13-8, cash. Rs. 15, credit; made to order.

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Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 30, cash. Rs. 34, credit.

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Oak Case and Fittings, Rs. 20, cash. Rs. 22, credit.

Colt's Derringer Pocket Pistol, ·410 Rim Fire, Rs. 18, cash. Rs. 21 credit.

NOTE.—The new Regulation Revolver ·476, takes either the ·450 or ·455 Cartridge.

"GEM" AIR GUNS AND SUNDRIES.

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500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.

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70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

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UNEQUALLED for clean and effective shooting.

Per tin, Rs. 2-8.

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LAWN TENNIS BALL,

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We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.

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FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BEST Cawnpore Single and Double Leather Belting of all Sizes and Miscellaneous Leather Goods. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Sub-Agents in Bombay for the Government Army Boot Factory, Cawnpore, and are prepared to supply the above. Samples of Belting and other Leather Goods can be obtained for inspection on application.

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Church Lane, Fort.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

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SIMEON, Agent,
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
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BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
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PATENT PLATE ROCKERS.
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WASHING RACKS.
CHAMPION HANDLE LAMPS.
REVOLVING LAMPS.
PAPER MOUNTS.
Do. OXFORD LINES.
VIGNETTING FRAMES.
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Photographic Chemicals, Diamond and Kodak Cameras, Lenses, Plates of all descriptions, and every requisite for the Studio always in Stock.

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Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary,
"VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.

POONA:
"Temple House," Camp, and
Bhoodwar Peth, City.

SWEATER, FOOTBALL, AND POLO, JERSEYS, &C.

WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36.
Rupees	6-8	6-8.

SUPERIOR WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	7-8	7-8	8-8	8-8.

FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS (Club Colours.)

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	10-8	10-8	11-8	11-8.

EXTRA FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	9-8	9-8	10-8	10-8.

NAVY LAMBS WOOL JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	5-8	5-6	6-8	6-8.

WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-8.

SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED SILK, PLAIN, AND CLUB COLOURS.
Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 7-8.

ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.
Rs. 2-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.
FRESH GOODS! NEW STOCK!!

STORE PRICES!!

PLEASE NOTE.—All Articles supplied by us are Genuine and of Fresh quality only.

☞ Up-country and Local Orders Promptly and Carefully executed. Carriage extra.

	Cash Net. Rs.	a.
Maltine and Preparations	1	6
Keppler's Malt Extract and Codliver Oil	1	4
Lalor's Phosphodyne	2	4
Geherig's Teething Necklace	0	10
Benger's Food	1	2
Eno's Fruit Salt	1	8
Beecham's Patent Pills ...As. 8 and	0	10
Dusart's Syrup	1	6
Easton's Syrup, English made ...As. 12 and	1	4
Grimault's Guarana Powder	1	8
Himrod's Cure for Asthma	2	6
Kirby's Phosphorous and Compound Pills Rs. 1-8 and	2	12
Lockyer's Hair Restorer	1	0
Murray's Gout Specific	3	0
Pepper's Iron and Quinine Tonic, Re. 1-12 and	3	4
,, Podophylin and Taraxacum	1	12
,, Skin Lotion	1	12
Scott's Emulsion ...Re. 1 and	2	0
Winslow's Soothing Syrup	0	12
Bridal Boquet Bloom	1	14
Hagan's Magnolia Balm	1	12
&c., &c., &c.		

	Cash Net. Rs.	a.
Fellow's Syrup ...Re. 1-10 and	2	10
Mellin's Food ...As. 12 and	1	4
Carnrick's Soluble Food ...As. 14 and	1	8
,, Peptonised Codliver Oil and Milk	2	12
Allen's Hair Restorer	3	0
Anglo-Swiss Milk	0	6
Beetham's Glycerine and Cucumber, As. 10 and	1	4
Elliman's Royal Embrocation	1	6
Grimault's Syrup of Lime	1	6
,, Pectoral Pastilles	1	0
Jaynes' Expectorant	2	4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 2 oz	1	0
Seigle's Syrup	1	8
Overbridge's Lung Tonic	0	12
St. Raphael's Wine	2	4
St. Jacob's Oil	1	4
Saunder's Bloom of Ninon	0	10
Stedman's Soothing Powders	0	10
Brand's Essence of Beef	1	0
,, ,, Chicken	1	8
,, ,, Mutton	1	4
&c., &c., &c.		

MADON, SONS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
23, HUMMUM STREET, OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1891.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
"MEMBERS OF THE SKATING CLUB"
EVENING SESSION, from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the Afternoon and Evening Sessions.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1891.

NOTICE.

B.-G. J.-P. RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief for SUPPLY of (2,000) Two thousand tons of fresh SCREENED CARDIFF (Powell's Duffryn) and (300) three hundred tons Davison's West Hartley Coal to be taken into country craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered into wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder. Tenders, which must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. 500 (in currency notes or Government papers, will be received at Ghadechi up to 10th October, 1891, and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal." Supply to commence by end of October and be completed by end of December. Forms of tender can be had on application to

THE STOREKEEPER,
B.-G. J.-P. Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

BUILDING LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, is prepared to receive tenders up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on the 9th November 1891, for certain plots of land on the Esplanade Estate, to be let on Building Leases, on terms and conditions which may be ascertained at his office.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

WASHING CLOTHING,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOT WEATHER OR DISTRICT WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
White American Drill, Sac Coat and Trousers...	7	8
Superfine White English Drill, do. do. ...	10	0
White Satin Drill, pure selected Linen	22	0
Do. Drill Mess Jackets, each........................	4	8
Do. English Drill do. do.	6	0
Do. Satin Linen do. do.	12	8
Fancy Checked Washing Materials, Sac Coat and Trousers	15	8
Plain Mixtures, do. do. .... Neat Stripes, do. do.	15	8
Full Suit (including Vest)	20	0
Twill Lining Shirts, White or Striped, six for....	15	0
Do. do. Sleeping Suits, each	5	8

N.B.—The above are V. P. P. prices, and include Carriage and Packing to any part of India.

Our Catalogue, Patterns, and Instructions for self-measurement will be sent on application to

ASQUITH,
LORD, AND WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

TENDERS are INVITED for making certain ALTERATIONS to the ELPHINSTONE MIDDLE SCHOOL BUILDINGS at Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for alterations to Elphinstone Middle School," will be received in the Office of the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. on the 9TH INSTANT.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements: otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Superintending Engineer, N. D.

The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifty-seven and annas eight (Rs. 57-8) per share for the half year ended the 30th June, 1891, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 15th October, 1891, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st September, 1891, on production of Share Certificates.

લખ્મીદાશ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની,
i. e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th September, 1891.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October, 1891, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1891; and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Motiram Bhaghoobhai, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 17th October, 1891, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

AT the conclusion of the business of the Annual General Meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the said Company, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on the 10th day of October, 1891, to consider and, if thought advisable, to pass the following Special Resolutions, *viz*:—

(1.) "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882."

(2.) "That Nowrosjee Jehangeer Gamudia, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, and that his remuneration be the sum of Rs. 500."

(3.) "That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named 'The New Mofussil Company, Limited,' with a Memorandum and Articles of Association, which, as well as the Form of an Agreement to be entered into between this Company and its Liquidator of the first part, the several persons in the said Agreement referred to of the second part, and the said intended new Company of the third part, and referred to in such Memorandum of Association, have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company. That the said Form of Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the first part, the several persons in the said Agreement referred to of the second part, and the New Mofussil Company, Limited, of the third part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to enter into an Agreement with such new Company when incorporated in terms of the said Form of Agreement and to carry the same into effect.

"That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby accordingly authorised and directed, pursuant to Section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, to transfer and assign the business, Property, Goodwill, Cash, and Assets of this Company to the said New Mofussil Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid, so soon as the same shall be formed in consideration of the said Liquidator receiving such Shares of Rs. 400 and Rs. 100 each Fully Paid-up in the said New Mofussil Company, Limited, subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said Form of Agreement, and to carry the same into effect."

By Order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, September 30, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE.................................MR. GEO. C. MILN.
STAGE MANAGER ....MR. J. H. NUNN.

The curtain will rise this evening precisely at Nine o'clock.

Continued success of
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
Supported by
MISS LOUISE JORDAN,
AND THE MILN DRAMATIC COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2ND,
Commencing at 9 p.m. precisely.
Emphatic Success of the most successful Drama of the present day,
"SILVER KING."
"SILVER KING."
"SILVER KING."
Which can only be played TO-NIGHT, and TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
in consequence of prior arrangements.

WILFRED DENVER ....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
NELLIE DENVER......................MISS LOUISE JORDAN.

MONDAY and TUESDAY next, OCTOBER 5TH and 6TH.
SHAKESPEARE'S SUBLIME TRAGEDY,
"HAMLET."

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH,
"OUR BOYS."

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH AND 9TH,
"MERCHANT OF VENICE."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH,
"CASTE."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STUDENTS of the Various Parsee Colleges in Bombay will be admitted to the Shakespearian performances at the following Reduced Rates:—Pit—One Rupee. Back Seats—Eight Annas.

These Tickets can only be obtained at the office of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* press (By kind permission of Mr. Framjee Mehta). NONE WILL BE SOLD AT THE THEATRE.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to Pit and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30—Curtain Rises at NINE o'clock.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
(HORNBY ROW.)
CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S
BURLESQUE OPERA COMPANY
FROM POONA.
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
IN AID OF VARIOUS CHARITIES.

ROBERT MACCAIRE,	MONDAY,	OCT. 5TH.
ROBERT MACCAIRE,	TUESDAY,	OCT. 6TH.
FAUST UP TO DATE,	THURSDAY,	OCT. 8TH.
FAUST UP TO DATE,	FRIDAY,	OCT. 9TH.

RESERVED SEATS.............................. Rs. 5 each.

Parties who have already booked their seats can have tickets on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

Any tickets not called for by noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, will be considered as cancelled and re-sold.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. PISTIS and PELEKANOS, of Cairo, Manufacturers of the best Egyptian Cigarettes; with a Branch in Calcutta established since 1869: WILL OPEN a BRANCH in BOMBAY from the 15th instant, at the following address:—No. 6, Esplanade Road, (under the Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute).

PISTIS PELEKANOS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GENTLEMEN'S Pearl-headed TOILET PINS, at Rs. 5, 6, 7, and 10 each. Fancy Jewellery in great variety.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Diamond Merchants, 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

SWISS MILK, fresh consignments every fortnight by P. and O. Steamer. Apply to PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

LEATHER and PLUSH Goods, Albums, Purses, Wallets, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Tourist Cases, Hand Bags, Combination Cases, Work Boxes, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S AMATEUR THEATrical PERFORMANCES.—Parties who have already booked their seats are requested to call for their tickets before noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., otherwise they will be considered cancelled and re-sold.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER, an elegant Dentifrice which, whilst making the teeth pearly, white, sound and beautiful, strengthens the gums and removes inflammation and pain. It prevents the formation of tartar, stops decay and bleeding, and removes discoloration and bad and unpleasant odors. Price per ounce phial 4 annas. For certificates see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a first-class and experienced ENGINEER for a Mill, up-country. Apply immediately to No. "85," care of this paper.

NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED as NURSE to Young Children. French Swiss, 26 years of age, understands duties thoroughly. Address CAMILLE MANTONDON, Post Office, Poona.

WANTED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, thoroughly skilled in his profession, for a Mill in Bombay. Apply, stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials, to "M," care of this paper.

FRENCH COFFEE, as used in Paris, mixed with Chicory. Roasted and Ground for JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. 1 lb. tin Re. 1; ½ lb. tin Annas 10. A Trial Solicited.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent moderate. Address "W," care of this Paper.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

TO LET.—Three very desirable BUNGALOWS, on Parell Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a Panorama view of all round Bombay. Rents moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near GYMKHANA, is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Large airy rooms and home comforts provided. Re-opens about the 1st October.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will be OPENED from 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the "Hill." Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All the comforts of a home provided. Apply "Proprietors," Poona Hotel, Poona.

A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon (near Hancock Bridge), available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

JUST UNPACKED.—A fresh consignment of various kinds of TEAS from Annas 8 to Rs. 2 a lb.—WILMOT and Co., Tea Merchants and Agents for India, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An English-built BROUGHAM, in First-Class order, the property of the late Sir HENRY MORLAND. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen at LAWRENCE & SONS, Coach Builders, Girgaum Road.

BAIL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An Elegant Remedy for Bowel Complaints. Prepared by an entirely new process from selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (2 gls. marnulas natural order Aurantiacæ), prepared only by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 30, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.
RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots..................Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.. „ 1 4 and „ 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots.. „ 1 0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONSFIELDS,
GOLD MOHURS,

IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,

MAYOS,
SUMATRAS,
BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL..........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
17, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON }
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £ 607,229
REST .... „ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPTAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY,
INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months......................... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12½ per share (Free of Income-Tax) will be given on and after 2nd October, 1891, to the registered Shareholders of the Company.

GADDUM, BYTHELL and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th September, 1891.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 55 (Fifty-five) per share, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 2nd October, to the shareholders of the Company whose name stood on the Register on the 17th Sept., 1891, on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 28th Sept., 1891.

WE hereby give notice that we have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE from No. 6, Apollo Street, to No. 18, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

HILL, SON, & GRENAN.
Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 73, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, 1891, at 4-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To elect a Member of Committee.
2ND.—To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Local Committee,
ROBERT BEADLE,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 25th September, 1891.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of the demise of Mr. GEORGE LOCKHART, Mr. A. PRIER DE SAONE, the surviving partner of our firm, will, from 1st October next, CONTINUE the business under the style of

PRIER DE SAONE & Co.

Mr. EUG SEGUER has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in the new firm.

Mr. G. PRIER DE SAONE, and Mr. H. STAUBER, WILL SIGN per procuration.

GEORGE LOCKHART AND Co.
Bombay, 29th Sept., 1891.

ESTATE, ALEXANDER CROLL, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42, Act XXVII of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late ALEXANDER CROLL, of Mavis Bank, Grange Road, Upper Norwood, Surrey, who died on the thirteenth day of April, 1881, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate, are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 25th September, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. AARON MOSES GUBBAY from our firm here, England, and China ceased from the first day of January 1891.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.
Bombay, 21st September 1891.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL, HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1892 TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will be held on the 13th February, 1892, when prizes varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 125 will be AWARDED for the Best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

R. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary,
Chinchli Show for 1892, Kolhapur

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 5th day of October 1891, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, viz.:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st July 1891.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 28th day of September 1891, to the 5th day of October 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, September 22, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT for making and supplying FULL-DRESS CLOTH UNIFORM for His Highness the Gaekwar's 2nd Regiment of Infantry at Dhari, in Kattiawar, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 12 o'clock, Noon, on the 22nd October, 1891, at the Office of the Colonel Commanding H. H.'s Infantry Brigade, Baroda.

2. Intending Bidders will have to Deposit at the Baroda Military Treasury either Babasai Rupees 3,300-0-0 or British Rupees 2,800-0-0 and produce a voucher for the same—before they can be entitled to bid at the auction.

3. Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned entire to their owners immediately the auction is over.

4. The contract will not be divided into parcels, but the whole given to one bidder; and the acceptance of any tender will be subject to the approval of, and acceptance by His Excellency the Senapati Sahib of Baroda, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender—or, to assign any reason for the same.

5. Successful Bidder's deposit will remain as security in the Military Treasury until the contract is executed.

6. About 700 (more or less) suits of Uniform will be required, and they have to be made up at Dhari under the supervision of the Officer commanding the 2nd Regiment of Infantry there.

7. There being a variety of remnants in the Outfitting line to be disposed of in the Baroda Government Clothing Department, the Contractor for supplying the present Uniform will be required to purchase for ready cash at Government rates such remnants or parts thereof as may on inspection by the Contractor be found suitable to be utilized in making up the Uniforms now required.—A list of these remnants with their rates can be seen, and a pass obtained for inspecting the articles; likewise the conditions of sale, contract, and other information required may be learnt, as well as samples of Uniform seen on application to the undersigned during office-hours.

G. C. NISSEN, Colonel,
Commanding H. H.'s Infantry Brigade.
Muckerpoora Road, Baroda, 25th September, 1891.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 962½
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53-
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	...	--	..	..	1.0

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	11,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	270 205
BackBay Bath	500	50	5	12	50
Batham Pile	15,000	100	10	12	107
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	1-	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,50	1,00	75	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	2,000	2,50	1,50	135	3,825
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	33	970
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	10	10	25	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	50	50	6 pr. ct.	610
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	50	50	Rs. 37	940
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	10	10	4 pr. ct	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	20	20	Rs. 1	155
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	10	7	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	10	10	10 pr. c	91
Kemp & Co.	4,000	20	17	265	320x1
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50	10	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	10	9pr. ct	51
Napier Foundry	1,000	10	20	..	10
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	20	5	12 pr. ct	15
Oriental Loan	5,000	2	2	8 pr. ct	1
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	10	7 pr. ct	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,00	1,00	2.	42
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,00	1,00	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	10	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	10	..	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	982½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	10	10	90x1
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	2	5	18
Western India Flour	...	..	...	..	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	41

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,850	45 dvd	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,420
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 20	182½
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	90
French	300	500	all	20	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410
Hongoil Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	15	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	100	400	Rs. 40	452½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	250
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs 12½	105½
Prince of Wales	600	50	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	51
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	2	1,20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	535
Anglo-Indian	9,310	100	10	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	55
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	600
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	2	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	70	700	15	610
Coorla Mills	840	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,693	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	605
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	767½
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	2	10 pr. ct	810
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	645
Jaffer Alli	80	50	50	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	775
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	600x1
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	825
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	530
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	10	10	15 pr. ct	199
Lord Reay Mfg.	415	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	30	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	10	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	415
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,260
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	7	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M. Co.	4,500	10	10	7 pr. c	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	60	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	395
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	713	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,145
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,050x1
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	6	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	480
Southern India	1,000	50	50	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	1	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	475
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	446
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	360xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-10
China Leaf	" 22-5 nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 21-11 "
Do. Old	" 22 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 22-7
English Sovereigns	" 114-6
Do. Dragons	" 14-0-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 106-11
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 107
Sycee Silver	" 100

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Kutch-Mandvi Steam Navigation Company, Bazar Gate Street, 2 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, The "Silver King," 9 p.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m, 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Hispania (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Bormida (s), from Hongkong; and Nevasa (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Niagara (s), for Antwerp; Gwalior (s), China, &c.; Imperator (s), Trieste, &c.; and Singapore (s), Genoa, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Khrishna left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bormida and the s. s. Hispania, entered, and the s. s. Niagara, the s. s. Gowalior, the s. s. Singapore, and the s. s. Imperator, left the dock yesterday.

HINDU JOLLY *vs.* PARSEE JOLLY C. C.—A match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday between the above Clubs, which resulted in a win for the former by 67 runs.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.—The ground will be reserved tomorrow for the use of the teams taking part in the Tournament. Play will commence at 4 p.m. instead of 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Katch Mandvee, per extra s. s. Pachamba, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m., tomorrow, the 3rd instant.

BOAT SUNK IN A COLLISION.—A boat laden with sand, while coming to Bombay from Karunja, on Wednesday, collided with a Port Trust steam dredger off Hajisland and sank. The crew consisting of five men were rescued by the men on the dredger and brought ashore safely.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Sadu Valad Nana, Revenue and Police Patal of the village of Wazarkheda, taluka Bhusaval in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

MAZAGON CHURCH FEAST.—The Annual Titular feast of the Church of the Lady of Rosary will be celebrated on Sunday next at Mazagon. High Mass followed by Benediction will commence at 10 a.m. *Mercadante* No. 1 and *Tantum Ergo* by Fumazalli are selected for the occasion which will be sung and played by the members of St. Cecelia's Society under the direction of Mr. Phillip D'Cruz, the organist.

FALL OF A STABLE FIVE MEN: INJURED AND TWO HORSES KILLED.—On Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a stable belonging to one Doolabjee Coober, situated at Trimbak, Purshotam Street, collapsed without any warning, injuring seven syces and killing two horses. The ghorawallas were removed to the J. J. Hospital where their injuries were dressed. The horses were valued at Rs. 500, and the damage to the stable is estimated over Rs. 200.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT.—A Mahomedan widow, named Chotteebee, residing at Tembeker Street, has made a report to the police that about five days ago she went to Coorla and on her return, yesterday, she found that during her absence her room had been forced open and entered, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, notes and cash to the aggregate value of Rs. 1,030 had been stolen from a box which was also forcibly broken open.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, touching the death of a Hindu aged 22 years, named Govind Tookaram, an oilman employed at the Hindustan Mill. On Wednesday afternoon Govind was standing on a platform above the machinery with his oilcan, when he was suddenly caught in the machinery and crushed. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Jail Road, touching the death of a Hindu woman about 30 years of age, named Hawabai, wife of Jeewa Dossa. For the twenty days previous the deceased had been suffering from fever and ultimately became delerious. On Tuesday afternoon the deceased went amissing and a search was made, but she could not be discovered. A report was made to the police who recovered her dead body from the Baboola Tank. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during the delirium of fever.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Mr. A. A. Wilson, Bandmaster, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Lancers	Connaught	D'Albert.
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Valse	Venitienne	Waldteufel.
Song	Gute Nacht	Abt.
Selection	Maritana	Wallace.
Polka	Blue Beard	Lutz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT IN A MOSQUE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Ebrahim Adamji with theft of some sheets, the property of Goolam Hoossein Adamji. The complainant in his evidence stated that the linen was stolen from him whilst he was at prayers in a mosque in Abdul Rahman Street, and his attention was drawn to the theft by the crier to prayers who had observed the prisoner leaving the temple with the sheets. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour.

A VAGRANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Abraham George Massey, a West Indian, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with loitering about the streets without any visible means of subsistence and thereby committing an act of vagrancy. The accused stated that he came to India from British Guiana last March in search of employment. He worked for his passage. He first landed at Calcutta and thence he went to Itarsi, but the Deputy Collector of that place sent him to Bombay in search of employment. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the work-house.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Stanford charged, on remand, Shahbudin Ebrahim and Krishna Sitharam with house-breaking and theft, and abetment in the commission of the offence. The evidence showed that the first accused broke into a fruit vendors chawl in the Crawford Market on the 21st ultimo and stole Rs. 1-15-2. After arrest by the police Shahbudin confessed to forcing his entrance in company with the second accused into the house of Luddha Bhimji at the Mahim Bazaar and carrying off a box to the Mahim sea shore where they broke it open and appropriated six rupees. Both prisoners were notorious characters, having three previous convictions against them. The Magistrate framed the charges of house-breaking and theft in both cases against Shahbudin who pleaded guilty and sentenced him to an accumulative term of four years' and four months' rigorous imprisonment. His accomplice Krishna received a sentence of two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters now lying at the Bombay Post Office:—

Anderson, E M
Abberate, G, Capt
Andrews, G
Branson, J T
Ban, E
Buckley, J
Bourdillon, J W
Blanks, J, Mrs
Benjamin, R C
Barrett, H
Boabb, F
Bell, H
Cook, William
Crittell, J
Colville, H S
Carroll, P
Cain, W
Colnis, F, Mrs
Charter, F G, Revd
D'Padua
Dora, Miss
Durand, L
Davis, E, Mrs
D'Ivoy, F
Dobbie, J, Revd
DeMinize
Desmarais, L
Davis, T W
Day, E
Drysdale, P
Farrell, Mrs
Flitcher, F
Funbarg, M

Fryer, E S, Miss
Gibson, E W
Gilmour, H A
Gordon, A
Gopalrao, A
Hasan, J W
Houbston, J M
Hardcastle, F Capt
Harvey, W, Mrs
Harris, H J
Hersch, M
Hudson, S
Hargert-Oaster
Helen, T
Joseph, A H
Jacob, H P
Johnston, E, Mrs
Jarkoon, J
Kane, M N G, Major
Kabatimkoy, S, Miss
Kirkham, J G
Killick, G
Little, E
Lawrence, J F
Langlin, J M
Murray, G
Miller, F P
Mongroby, R S
Miller and Brittan
McCombe, J M, Revd

Nicholls, W
New, D J
O'Shea, J M R
Parkert, T
Pillay, K V
Rawech, J
Roberts, J
Richie, C
Rayner, G W
Reive, A
Roy, M
O'Crowthir, Swell, Messrs
Sauft, N
Smyth, H W
Sparks, C S, Surgeon
Segtried, E, Miss
Stebbing, A E, Capt
Schtun, W
Smith, W M
Smith, R C, Mrs
Scott, B
Tarrie, Mrs
Tudikuchi, S Chillion
Vincent, A H
Varley, H
Victor & Co, F
Varly, H
Warder, G H
Wyatte, W H
Woodward, C

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

TWO BROTHERS CHARGED WITH SEVEN MURDERS.

IMPERATRIX *vs* GOKAL JUNJAR AND WAGHA JUNJAR.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T Hart-Davies, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted the two accused of the murder of seven persons and sentenced them to death. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal appeared for the accused, and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The circumstances under which the seven murders were committed were these. On the 29th June, 1891 Meheru Junjar and Junjar Dala, both since dead, and the two accused left their house in the morning armed with a sword, a hatchet, a stick and a knife, with the intention of killing Amrati the wife of Meheru and others. Meheru suspected criminal love between his wife and Bhathi Jaga, and he also believed that Bhathi had practised sorcery to procure his death, and that he was in consequence suffering in health. Bhathi, when taken before the village *panch*, refused to take an oath denying the accusations made against him, which confirmed Meheru's suspicion, and he resolved upon killing his wife and Bhathi. He was supported in this resolution by his father Junjar Dala and his brothers, the two accused. All these four persons left their house armed as stated above. Meheru first killed his wife, and all the four persons then became furious and began killing every one whom they found in their way. Thus, six persons were killed on the spot, and one died in hospital of the injuries he had received. The murders were committed in broad daylight and most publicly.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment, said: The facts being involved, and the evidence not very fully recorded, it is convenient to set forth the evidence relating to each of the seven murders in order of time. In so doing, we have been much assisted by the Government pleader. The evidence of the witnesses Kala and Joban is that Meheru killed his wife Amrit, and the two prisoners stood by. The same two persons saw the dead body of Adar Kala, and saw him killed by Meheru. Jiva had in the meantime run away. Kala says that "the others" struck Adar. The Joint Sessions Judge ought to have recorded this statement in greater detail. By "others" the witness seems to have meant the prisoners and Junjar. Kala goes on to say that Adar's son, Jhina, was brought out of his father's house by Gokal and the others, and was stabbed by Gokal with a sword on the head and back, while the others prevented other people from coming. The deceased Kala came to see, and Gokal stabbed him with a sword, and Meheru stabbed him with a knife, and Wagha beat Kala with a stick. The witness Kala told the magistrate that he did not well see who killed Jhina. About Jhina's death there is no other eye-witness. The deceased Kala, in his dying declaration, accused Gokal of striking him with the sword, and Wagha of inciting him to do so. Joban corroborates the witness Kala's account of the murder of Kala, and says also that Gokal went at Jhina. Raiji and Punja depose that all the four murderers attacked Bhika, and that the two prisoners dealt him blows with sticks, while the other two struck him with sword and hatchet. Raiji next appears to have been slain under the following circumstances. Punja states that he and Raiji bore the corpse of Bhika to the chowri. Then, while Raiji was near a peepul tree, the four murderers attacked him and slew him, Meheru and Junjar using sword and hatchet, and the two others their sticks. Punja, who seems to have been the father of Raiji, although this is not stated in the note of his evidence made by the Judge, is corroborated by the witnesses Bhika and Dhala; as also by Jhaval who, it may be inferred, is the mother of Raiji, and the wife of Punja. She, however, says that Gokal had a knife. It may, perhaps, be inferred from the record that she implied that Gokal used it against Raiji, though, if so, she differs from the other witnesses. After this when Jhaval cried out, she herself was severly wounded. She says that Meheru alone assaulted her with his knife; but Bhika says Junjar struck her with his hatchet, and that the two prisoners struck her with sticks. Dhala's account is thus recorded by the Judge.—"The accused went for her and beat her in the same way. She fell down." It may be inferred that he meant that the prisoners attacked her with sticks. He seems not to have been asked about what Meheru and Junjar did. There is nothing in the English notes about the part they took. The police patel, who saw the death of Raiji and the wounding of Jhaval, says that Meheru stabbed Raiji with a knife, and the other three beat him with sticks at the same time, and that, on Jhaval crying out, Meheru stabbed her, and the other three beat her with sticks. There is yet another murder in evidence, that of Waghji. The Judge has not found whether this occurred before or after the other murders. Bhala, Heta, and Margha say they were eye-witnesses. Wygha, they say, used a stick, Gokal a sword, and the other two murderers a sword and a hatchet. Before the Magistrate, Margha did not say that he saw the injuries being inflicted, but possibly this may be implied. There were three charges of grievous hurt, to which the prisoners were called upon to plead, and on which evidence was given. But although the record does not show that these charges were withdrawn or stayed, and there has been no acquittal, the Joint Sessions Judge omitted to ask the opinion of the assessors on these charges and to record any finding upon them. Under the view we take of the convictions for murder, these omissions cannot be said to have prejudiced the prisoners. But the Joint Sessions Judge will be called upon to report on the procedure adopted. It is also necessary to point out to the Joint Sessions Judge, that where the proof of grievous hurt depends on testimony that the hurt endangered life, or caused the sufferer to be, during twenty days, in severe bodily pain or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits, the witnesses should be questioned on such points, and the examination should not stop at an answer that the person hurt had spent so many days in a hospital, or would require so many days more to recover. A penal Statute must be construed strictly. The assessors should have been called upon to give their opinions upon each of the seven murders charged, and not merely in such general terms as that both the accused are guilty of murder. The formal order convicting the prisoners should have stated in distinct terms which murders the Court found them guilty of. The defence of *alibi* alleged by the prisoner has not been proved, and we are unable to assent to the argument of their pleader in this Court that the prisoners were insane at the time, or that they were innocent spectators of what was done by Meheru and Junjar. While it must be admitted that the evidence implicating them in the murders of Amrit and Adar is not cogent, we are of opinion on the evidence that they are rightly convicted of the murders of Jhina, Kala, Bhika, Raiji, and Waghji. In this finding about these five murders, we concur in the views expressed in the judgment of the Court below. We now dismiss the appeal and confirm the sentences of death.

Mr. Justice Parsons said: The first charge being one of committing murder by causing the deaths of seven persons, each named therein, the Sessions Judge ought to have dealt with the case of each alleged murder separately and recorded a finding, mentioning the name of the person by killing whom he found that the accused had committed murder. He has not done so and has ignored our Criminal Circular Order Book, section 53 C, page 39; but the omission has not prejudiced the accused. After an examination of the evidence, and a consideration of the arguments of the pleaders for the accused and for the Crown, I agree with my learned colleague that, while the active complicity of the accused persons is not established in the murders of Amrit and Adar, there can be no doubt that they intentionally sided their father and brother in the killing of Jhina, Kala, Bhika, Raiji and Waghji, and so are guilty of murder by causing the death of each of these five persons. I concur, therefore, in confirming the sentence of death passed on the accused. The second charge against the accused, namely, of causing grievous hurt to three other persons, ought to have been disposed of by the Sessions Judge in a manner warranted by law.

The Court confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the prisoners.

CRICKET.

CITY OF BOMBAY C. CLUB VS. BARONET C. CLUB.

A MATCH was played between the above Clubs on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the former by 30 runs. The Baronet team batted first and were disposed off for the meagre score of 58 runs. The City men replied with 88, the principal contributor being M. D. Kanga who made 25 with his usual care. He was well backed up by Daver (15) and Bhaya (11) respectively. Framjee was responsible for 5 wickets and Gagrat 2. The match has brought the season's first-class local fixtures to an end and the "City," by the men keeping up their fielding and bowling reputation specially, has an unbroken chain of victories—their encounters with the Elphinstone and John Bright Clubs and the Hindus having been particularly noteworthy.

THE nuns of St. Onofrio have bought a fine house at Albano for a nunnery and school, and the French Sisters of the Piazza dell' Independenza in Rome have bought a house at Castel Gandolfo for the same purpose.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,932 tons, Captain J B Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mrs King as cabin passenger.

THE Italian Steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain Susseni, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Horor and daughter, and Mr Kory.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general corgo and the following passengers:—Lieut and Mrs Buchanan, Mr W A Home, Mr C C Flanegan, and 12 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
" Douro	1369	Marshall	A	F Muir & Co
S.S. Clan Gordon	1313	Morrison	B	F Muir & Co
" Bagdad	899	Whitehead	F	B I S N Co
Barque G Caladh	510	Lamont	G	.....
" Wildcroft	1916	Murray	K	J Mackintosh & Co
" Krishna	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
S.S. Rheinfels	1773	Weber	N	Glade & Co
" C. Branch	1615	Retson	P	J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema .... Nacoda .... Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8 m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 41·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Bormida	1499	Susseni	4	F Bozzoni
" Algoma	1892	Reynolds	6	T Morrison & Co
" Lycia	2116	Jones	10	K Nixon & Co
" Eden Hall	2223	Jones	12	E Bates & Co
" Tanjore	1402	Rallin	16	Hajee Cassum.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H M I M S Patrick Stuart ... G T 1115-5 ... Townsend .. I G T S.
" Lawrence ... G T 902-75 .... Butterworth .... Indian Marine

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Hispania (s)	Abrey	Liverpool, Sept 3.
Oct. 1	Bormida (s)	Susseni	Hongkong, Sept 8.
	Nevasa (s)	Macfadyen	Calcutta, Sept 11.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Niagara (s)	McConochie	Antwerp.
	Gwalior (s)	Jephson	China, &c.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, &c.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, &c.

The steamer Huzara, Captain Stebbing, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Hispania, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Wistow Hall, for Antwerp and Liverpool.
" Bormida, for China, &c.
" Nevasa, for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
27	Scindia s	Blight	Liverpool, Aug 26.
	Gaekwar s	Mackenzie	London, Aug 10.
	Orange Grove bq	Duncan	Rangoon.
	Shahjehan sp	Calipha	Persian Gulf, Aug 6.
	Duncow sp	Wood	Liverpool, June 8.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 27.—Steamer Umkuzi.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
27	Selene s	Calcutta.
28	Rancenthaler s	Antwerp.
	Clan Macnab s	Bimlipatam.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
27	Mombassa s	Calcutta.
	Selene s	Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—13 cases umbrellas, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 100 cases candles and 150 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Adowa s—12 cases clocks, John A Kirkbride & Co; 200 kegs point, E A Currim; 30 drums turpentine, S Noorbhoy; 60 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy & Co.

Brindisi s—7 packages soap, D Ruttonsey; 50 drums, turpentine, S Noorbhoy; 17 cases quinine Heerjee Mooljee & Co; 50 drums turpentine, C Mooljee & Co; 250 boxes candles, Owen and Okell.

Rheinfels s—9 cases biscuits, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Antia.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—180 cases window glass, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 10 bales printing paper, A Essoofbhoy; 5 cases time pieces, H. R. H. Dawood.

Brindisi s—41 packages glassware, Jamsetjee Eduljee; 33 cases aniline dye, N P Nathan's Sons; 451 packages alizarine colour, S Naraen and Co; 21 cases color, K Oodhowjee and Co; 781 kegs alizarine dye, Kerr Tarruck & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—40 bales pot paper, M Essoofally.

Poseidon s—9 packages printing paper, C A Rahim and Bros.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 175 cwts coir yarn, A Mahomed; 11 bales cotton waste, and 38 bales twist waste, Edward Butterworth and Co; 45 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 340 cwts coir yarn, V Peraj; 87½ cwts coir yarn, A Mahomed; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanji; 50 bales wool, G Toolsidas.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Gordon s—15 bags rubber, D Anundjee; 27 cwts bone meal, Croft Wells and Co; 150 cwts gum, C Soomar.

FOR HULL.

Algoma s—4,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Dauro s—4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lycia s—6,003 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 750 cwts poppyseed, J C Bushby and Co; 635 cwts buffoloe horns, R Kaderbboy; 8,004 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,600½ cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 350 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Gordon s—2,001 cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 5 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Douro s—150 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—430 cwts wheat bran, 477 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts methiseed, and 50 cwts oil cake, Otto Martin.

Lansdowne Tower s—4,000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Hampstead s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assam s—3 boxes silver coins, The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, Kesowjee Veerjee; 125 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 1,000 bales twist David, Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, Kesowjee Veerjee; 75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nawab s—300 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

707—Payne G and S—Toolsidas Kisondass vs Ootumchund Manekchund—Bhaishunker and K.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

218-14451—of 1891—Crawford, B and Co, Vunmalee Hurgovin vs Tarrachund Gunshamdas—Conroy and B.

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

708—Payne, G and S—Toolsidas Kissondas vs Ootumchund Maneckchund—Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)

For Consent Decree.

443-91—Little S F and N—Premjee Mohanjee and others vs Nundoo Dewjee and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

693-90—Little, S F and N—C A Turner vs Bai Labai—Thakurdas, D and C. Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

200-87—Tyabjee and D—Kashilall Mithalall vs Madhowrao Bhashkerjee and others—J C Cama.

139-90—Payne, G and S—T D Charlesworth and others vs Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo—Thakurdas, D and C.

Postponed Long Cause.

58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane, E, and H.

876-89—Roughton and B—Koolsumbibee vs Ahmed Mahomed and another—C, B, and Co and M, E, and H.

112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshi Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Rowjee and others—In person—Chalk, W, and S.

256-91—Munsookhlall, D and J—Luckmivahoo vs Runchordass Harridass and others—Ardaseer, H and D.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Irritability.—No part of the human machine requires more constant supervision than the nervous system—for upon it our health—and even life—depends. These Pills strengthen the nerves and are the safest general purifiers of the blood. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness and mental apathy yield to them. They relieve in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distensions, and regulate alike capricious appetites and confined bowels—they commonly accompany signs of defective or diminished nerve tone. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually fall into a nervous and irritable state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Bailey, Lt-Col, Bengal, I S C, on furlough, from Cawnpore.

SEPTEMBER 30.

McKrae, Major, Bengal, 45th R Sikhs, off furlough, from England.

Morse, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

Whaite, Surgn, Capt, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from England.

Sairle, Capt, Bo, 2nd Midd Regt, on leave, from England.

Lovett, Lt, Bo, Gloster Regt, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 1.

Smith, Vety-Surgn, Bo, A V D, on remount duty, from Poona.

Steele Capt Bo, D A A G, on leave, from Poona.

Nisbett, Lt, Ms, 32nd M I, on furlough, from Palanpur.

Maitland, Lt, Ms, 2nd York Regt, on examination leave, from Bangalore.

Wratislaw, Lt-Col, Ms Genl list Infy, on leave, from Ootacamund.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Sarsbie, Lt Ms, RE, to join, to Bangalore.

O'Sullivan, Major, Bo, RE, on duty, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Powell, Surgn, Capt, Bengal Medical Staff, off leave, to Mean Meer.

Pearson, Major, Bo, 24th Baluchistan Regt, on duty, to Karachi.

OCTOBER 1.

Bailey, Lt-Col, Bengal, I S C, on furlough, to England.

Peacock, Vety Surgn, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Kirkee.

McRae, Major, Bengal, 45th R Sikhs, to rejoin, to Jhansi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1891.

1. Glengarry caps and badges for the Adult Companies are ready for issue and can be obtained on application at Head-quarters between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. No caps will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. J. A. Arratoon, "E" Company, from 1st October to 1st December 1891.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday, the 3rd instant, from 4 p.m.

By Order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1891.

1. It is notified for information that the drill season for 1891-92 will commence on Saturday next, the 3rd instant, when there will be a Commanding Officer's parade at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, at 4-30 p.m. Members of both batteries are particularly requested to attend. Dress—"Drill Order with arms and Forage caps to be worn. A special Tram Car will be at the Municipal Offices at 4 p.m. to convey the members to Byculla.

2. Arms and accoutrements can be obtained from both Head-quarters from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. except Saturday, when they will be issued from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Members are requested to apply for them previous to next Saturday's parade.

3. There will be carbine drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*,—October 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—Lieut R A E Benn, 2nd Battn K O Y L I, offg Sqdn Officer, 5th Bo Cavalry, 5th Feb. 1890.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—Lieut H K MacGeorge, 7th Dragoon Guards, offg Sqdn Officer, 6th Bo Cavy.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgn Major J Parker, M D, Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified;—Bgde Surgn A Barry, M D, Indian Medical Service,—two months, medical certificate; and Surgn-Major S M Salaman, M D, Indian Medical Service,—one month, urgent private affairs.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made.—20th Bombay Infantry—Subhedar Ramnak Changnak to be Subhedar-Major, Jamadar Krishna Parrab to be Subhedar, and Havaldar Shewa Singh to be Jamadar, vice Subhedar-Major Chandan Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate:—Sub-Condr J Holborn, Ordnance Dep. Depy Commissary and Hony Capt C Duke, Military Works Dept (Barrack Branch), is permitted to retire from the Service.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut G D L Chatterton, 1st Battn Shropshire L I, offig Wing Officer, 21st Reg Bo Infy. Second Lieut Chatterton will rank as Lieut. in the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Captain R I Scallon, D S O, S C, Wing Commander, 23rd Regt (2nd Battn Rifle Regt) Bo Infy, for six months.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months:—Surgn-Major P J Damania, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, 22nd Bo Infy.

The undermentiond officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—

Second Lieut A Hay, 1st Battn Loyal North Lancashire Regt, offig Wing Officer, 21st Regt Bo Inf.

Second Lieut Hay will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut A P Shewell, 2nd Battn Somersetshire L I, officiating Wing Officer, 5th Regt Bo L I.

Second Lieut Shewell will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col C A de N Lucas, Indian Staff Corps; Honry Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary C W Salter, and Sub-Condr J Froggatt, Ordance Department.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Capt P H Saulez, Indian Staff Corps, one month, medical certificate.

The services of Surgn J L T Jones, MB, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—Capt D Paget-Jones, I M, offig Port Officer, Bombay, to officiate as President of the Local Marine Board of Examiners for Masters, Mates, Engineers, Engine-Drivers and Ship Surveyors; and Mr. T Thorburn, offig Assist Port Officer, Bombay, to officiate as a Member of the above Board for the Examination of Masters and Mates.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to this Department it is notified that Rao Bahadur Nathu Nanabhai, Third Depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted an extension of privilege leave for twelve days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E J Ebden, C S, on his return from leave, to do duty as Political Agent, Jawhar, pending further orders.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, C S, on relief by Mr. Ebden, to take up his permanent appointment as Political Agent, Savanur.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt G B O'Donnell, on return from leave, to act as Third Assist to the Political Resident at Aden; and on his arrival, Lieut H D Merewether to act as Fourth Assist Political Resident; Capt R P Colomb to act as Fifth Assist Political Resident; and Capt J Davies to act as Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Prabhakar Vithal Gupte to act as first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty at Thana during the absence of Rao Bahadur Krihnaji Narayan Kher, on privilege leave or pending further orders; and to transfer Rao, Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki from Rahimatpur to Bassein, vice Rao Saheb Brabakar Vithal Gupte, or pending further orders.

Mr Trimbakrao Ramrao Purandhare is appointed to be a Special Magistrate, and is invested within the limits of the Purandhar Taluka with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty at Rahimatpur, vice Rao Saheb Ramachandra Venkatesh Patki, transferred to Bassein, or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Venkatrao Dattatraya, Mamlatdar and second class Magistrate of taluka Chihodi in the district of Belgaum, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act, 1890.

Mr J J Heaton, C S, has been permitted by H M's Sec of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Magistrates of the second class in the Thar and Parkar District with power to try cases under the Opium Act, 1878:—Rao Saheb Dialmal Manghumal Mukhtyarkar of Nagar; and Khan Saheb Daulatkhan Hyderkhan, Mukhtyarkar of Chachra.

Mr H Gonne, acting City Magistrate and Magistrate of the first class, Karachi, is invested with powers to require security for good belhaviour (sec. 100).

A'zam Jessasing Kimatsing, Head Munshi of taluka Labdarya in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Mr Manchharam Jechand has been appointed to act as Clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat, with effect from the 18th instant, vice Mr Madanrai Magatrai, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G A Hight to hold charge of the Forest Division of Bijapur, in addition to his own Division, Dharwars, during the absence of Mr R P Ryan, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Framroz Ardesar Moos, LM&S, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Rastamji Wadia Dispensary, Thana.

Assist Surgn Menilal Gangadas Desai, LM&S, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Rukhminibai Dispensary at Kalyan, during the absence of Assist Surgn Ratanji Rastamji Dadina, on privilege leave.

The services of Surgn J L T Jones are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Dept.

Assist Surgn Framroz Ardesar Moos, LM&S, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Thana, with attached duties, in addition to his own.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R P Ryan, Assist Consvr of Forests, first grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty days.

Assist Surgn R R Dadina is allowed privilege leave for one month.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

Mr J F Fleet, C S, C I E, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr J R Price, Assist Collector and Magistrate, Sind, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Mahadev Thatte, Dist Depy Collector, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-three days.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr S B Doig, M Inst, C E, is appointed to act as Supg Engr, Northern Divn, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr T D Little, M Inst C E, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Vithal Gole, L C E, Assist Engr, third grade, passed a colloquial examination in Gujarati.

Rao Saheb Ramrao Krishna Limaye, Probationary Mamlatdar of taluka Satara, is confirmed in his appointment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, September 24.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the examinations noted against their names:—

Lieut G de H Smith, 1st Battn East Surrey Regt, higher Standard, Hindustani (Hindi only).

2nd Lieuts S H E Nicholas, 1st Battn East Surrey Regt, and J R Carden, 3rd Bengal Infantry, lower Standard, Hindustani.

Lieut J Stapylton is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to Natal to join the 2nd Battn York and Lancaster Regt, to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

5th Lancers.—Lieut and Adjt H V Platt, for nine months, on private affairs.

1st Battalion Hampshire Regt.—2nd-Lieut F R Hicks, for six months, on medical certificate.

Medical Staff.—Surgn J G Black, M D, for six months, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Simla, September 25.

The following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

Captain J E Dewar, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut R Cooper, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieut the Hon'ble L A Milles, 16th Lancers; Lieut H C Pilleau, 2nd Battn Royal West Surrey Regt, Captain R Blackburn, and Lieut R H D'Aeth, 1st Battn East Kent Regt; Capt G E G W Bird, 2nd Battn Rl Warwickshire Regt; Lieut W B Hickie, 1st Battn Rl Fusiliers; Lieut T P Barrington, 2nd Battn West Yorkshire Regt; Capt W L Child and Lieut E G Curtis, 1st Battn Bedfordshire Regt; Lieut A C H Macgregor, 2nd Battn Rl Scots Fusiliers; Capt A F Cooper and Lieut W C Hall, 1st Battn Rl Welsh Fusiliers; 2nd-Lieut A G Dwyer, 1st Battn East Surrey Regt; Capt G M Saunders, 2nd Battn Durham L In; and W F Parker, 1st Battn Rifle Brigade.

Head-Quarters, Simla, September 25.

At the examination held on the 4th August 1891, and following days, the undermentioned officers qualified as noted opposite their names:—Capts J E Dewar (3), 2nd Dragoon Guards; J Oswald, 16th Lancers; J R K L Heyland, Royal Artillery; R F McCrea, (2), Royal Artillery; F H Kelly, Royal Engineers; W H Duffin (3), Royal Lancaster Regt; A A Fraser, Bedfordshire Regt; R B Page, (2) (3) (4), Lancashire Fusiliers; W K Richardson, Cheshire Regt; S G Grant (2) (3) (4), Scottish Rifles; C H Hopkins (3) (4), Scottish Rifles; E G Bayliss (3), East-Surrey Ret; A E Couper, East Surrey Regt; F H G Playfair (2), Hampshire Regt; O J H Broker (2), North Lancashire Rt; R D Pyrke, Yorkshire L I; and K R Mackenzie (2) (3), Seaforth Highlanders; Lieuts E R Gordon (2), 2nd Dragoon Guards; J H Martin, 3rd Dragoon Guards; W E Payton (3), 7th Dragoon Guards; M L MacEwen, 16th Lancers; M S Wellby, 18th Hussars; C G Watson, R A; F E G Skey (4), Rl Engrs; J A S Tulloch, Rl Engs; C H Heycock, Rl Engs; H M Marshall, Rl Engineers; D Mackworth, Rl West Surrey Regt; R H D'Aeth, East Kent Regt; W G Thomson, Suffolk Regt; R L Owens, Bedfordshire Regt. G O R Wynne, Rl Irish Regt; W Gloster (2), Rl Irish Regt; R A Kellett, Rl Irish Regt; H G Holmes, Yorkshire Regt; R D Turton, Cheshire Regt; D C Boger, (2) (3), T O Marden (2) (3), Cheshire Regt; K M Davie, Gloucestershire Regt; E Bell, Worcestershire Regt; R W H Ronaldson (4), Highland L I; H C Fergusson, Highland L I; W G Moon (3), Seaforth Highlanders; R N A Flanagan, Connaught Rangers; W Bromilow, R Dublin Fusiliers; A H W Lowndes, Rifle Brigade.—Examination in (c) and (d), Section IX, paragraph 31 (II), Queen's Exmn. in (c) and (a) Sec IX, para 31 (III) Qu's Regulations, 1889, Part II, Qualified for the rank of Captain. Regulations, 1889, Part II, Qualified for the rank of Major.

Lieut M W S Pasley, R A; Lieut C J A Morris (3), Royal Artillery; Lieut A M A Lenox Royal Artillery Examination in (c) and (d), Section IX, paragraph 31 (II), Queen's Regulations, 1889, Part II.

Capts H A Merewether, 7th Bengal Cay; F J B Priestley (3) 3rd Punjab Cay; R T Crowther 2nd Punjab Infy, W A B Dennys (3), 26th Punjab Infy; G S Ommanney (2) (3), 21st Gurkhas; F P Hutchinson (2) 2-2nd Gurkhas; E H Molesworth, 2-3rd Gurkhas; A R Browning, 4th Punjab Infy; G R MacMullen, 6th Punjab Infy; L W C Kerrich, Govr's Body Guard, Madras; E L Holloway, 4th Madras Infy; C F Grantham, 6th Bo Cavy; F W G Wadeson (2), 7th Bombay Lancers; C F S Alban, 7th Bombay Infy; R D Broome, 9th Bombay Infy; H Welman, 13th Bombay Infy, F R H Chapman (2), 25th Bombay Infantry; R Williams, 26th Bombay Infantry; Lieut C Davis (3), 1st Bengal Cavalry; W E A Blackeney, 3rd Bengal Cavalry; S H B Hobbs, 14th Bengal Lancers; H Mc'A Johnston, 15th Bengal Lancers; W S Marsall, 17th Bengal Cavalry; J S Melville, 4th Bengal Infy; A P D Harris (3), 11th Bengal Infy; A Hamilton, 25th Punjab Infy; K P Burne, 38th Bengal Infy; H L Acton (2), 1st Madras Lancers; R H D Thring (2) (4), 1st Madras Lancers; C B Mainwaring (2) (3), 14th Madras Infy; E J Andrews, 17th Madras Infy; F T Williams (2) (3), 26th Madras Infy; C H U Price, 27th Bombay Infy.—Examination in Part II, paragraph 331, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II.

(1) Distinguished in Military Law.
(2) Distinguished in Field Fortification.
(3) Distinguished in Military Topography
(4) Distinguished in Tactics.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Grant's Buildings (top floor), Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of C. J. HALL, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY next, the 5th October, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and colored piece-goods and the following :—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Jaichund Ruttonjee—

113 }—9712—1 case Italian cloth.
}—1875—1 case flannels.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Nency Dewjee—

1082 }—161—1 case woollen satins.
}—9998-99—2 cases merinos.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Chateiram Ramchand, consisting of cup-board, tables, chairs, couches, screens, bed-stead, carpets, looking glasses, pictures, hanging globe lamps, brass and copper utensils, silk, woolen and cotton clothes, gold rings, necklace, buttons studs and solitaires, coins, &c.

Also one Open-face watch with gold Albert chain, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. ARDASEER B. BAHADOORJI and 3 Pieces gun implements, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. W. S. LINDSAY.

AT 2 P. M.

1 grey waler mare, about 8 years,14-3½, age 8 years, believed sound.

1 light serviceable victoria with removeable coach box.

1 strong serviceable brougham.

1 office shigram in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SWEDISH CHARCOAL IRON AND NAILRODS.

On MONDAY, the 5th Oct., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1,000 bundles Swedish charcoal iron 3-4" by 1-16", 7-8" by 1-16," and 1¼" by 1-16," weighing 50 tons.

1,480 bundles Swedish nailrods 5-16" by 3-16", 3-8" by 3-16," and 7-16," and 3-15 rugs, about 40 tons.

In lot to suit purchasers.

SUPERIOR CARPETS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned :—

A consignment of superior carpets of various sizes and of different Persian Patterns.

These will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th October, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platetware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of P. S. SMYTH, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 2, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH AND EAST SIDES OF BHUNDAREE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Jamsetjee Jewanjee Dubash, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shaik Malung bin Shaik Hajee Mujawur, by virtue of mortgage deed, dated 26th February, 1885, and deeds of further charge, dated 29th January, 1887, and 11th February, 1888, the following :—

All those pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north and east sides of Bhundaree Street, commonly called Dukhnipoora, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 437 and 765 and under new Survey Nos. 4813 and 4814, assessed by Collector of Assessment under Nos. 47 and 48, containing by admeasurement 207-7-9 square yards and 151-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Anwarbibi, widow of late Shaik Emam, on the west and south by the said Bhundaree Street or Dukhnipoora, on the north by a sweepers' passage and in the occupation of the tenants of Shaik Malung bin Shaik Hajee Mujawur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, October 2nd, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd October, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong dark brown useful C-B gelding, 14½, quiet in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong second-hand Victoria in good order.

1 second-hand strong office shigram, in good order.

1 strong bay Arab galloway, goes well in harness and saddle.

21 Bussorah fowls.

1 she-baffalo, giving daily 15 seers of milk.

1 Handsome strong C. B. Fleabitter grey gelding, 13 hands, 5 years old, good paces, good hack, was driven regularly in single harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, by Wimbridge and John Roberts, very rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, very handsome Hinks's patent duplex table kerosine lamps, rich velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by John Roberts and Co., with six lights, gas billiard lamps, balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted miniature office brougham by "Thorn," in first-rate order, a handsome powerful chesnut Australian horse, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. E. Fox, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NEW WADY AND AT ROWLEE STREET IN THE VILLAGE OF SION, RESPECTIVELY, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell [illegible] Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanjee, and [illegible] account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Harri[illegible] Wittoba, in pursuance of the indentures of mortgage and the power of sale give[illegible] respectively the 15th day of August, 1888, and 21[illegible] further charg[illegible] of April, 1890, the following properties :—

LOT No. 1.

On FRIDAY, the 9th October, 1891, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka hilly ground, situate at Rawlee Street, in the village of Sion, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 3952, and Street No. 1193, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 21, New No. 15564, Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 640, containing by admeasurement 10276 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the north, south, east and west by Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

LOT No. 2.

At 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 10th October, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 238 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 4862, and Street No. 45-47, and in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 64, New No. 614, old Survey No. 365, and New Survey No. 305, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east partly by the property of Nana Morojee and partly by the compound and building of Balcrushna Raghoba, on the west by the public passage, called New Wadi, on the north by the property of Moroba Ballajee, and on the south by the property of Ramcrushna Morojee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Harrichand Wittoba and his tenants.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, by Wimbridge and John Roberts, also English made furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, fancy door curtains, brass pedestal lamp with beads shade, very rich Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 2, 1891.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,
At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane,
Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

WE have an ENGLISH DESIGNER in our employ and are therefore able to give drawings and estimates for the complete Furnishing of Palaces, Bungalows, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REAL EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.
ANOTHER FRESH CASE
LAST WEEK
Per S. S. "RAVENNA."

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar, or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

AN advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 94⅞ ; but there was no further movement in the market rates of discount ; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged. A further sum of about £150,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England. Bar Silver was unchanged in value, at 44⅞d. per oz. ; but Rupee, Securities were ⅜ per cent higher in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £75¼ and £74⅜, respectively ; but in New York the metal was down ⅜ cent., at 97¼ cents., demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent. lower, at 4·83 dollars. French Rentes in Paris remained at 95⅞ : Exchange on London was 1½ centime higher, at fcs. 25·30.

At the weekly biddings for Counsel Drafts in London yesterday, the full amount of 25 lakhs offered was placed at 1s. 5d., Bombay taking 10¾ lakhs ; Calcutta 12¼ lakhs, and Madras two lakhs, the rate obtained having been ⅛d. below that of the regular sales on the previous Wednesday, and 5-32d. less than that fetched by the small lots of extra Bills placed thereafter. Extra allotments of Bills to the amount of three lakhs in Calcutta, and Rs 20,000 on Bombay were made yesterday at 1s. 5 1-32 to 1-16d. It is announced that 25 lakhs will be offered again next week.

No fresh quotations for Wheat or Seeds are to hand through Reuter, and those markets may be taken as unchanged. Spot Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening, generally, and for Surats and Arrivals quiet, the total Sales having reached 12,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. Ready Cotton was unchanged in value, but American Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. higher. The day's imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent. to 8 11-16 cents.; but December Futures were 4 points lower, at 8·79 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were rather light at 28,000 bales ; and this season's arrivals to date give the following comparison with those in the previous two years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	28,000	30,000	32,000
Two days' do.	170,000	170,000	164,000
Since 1st Sept.	679,000	750,000	636,000

The tone of our local Cotton Market keeps steady and prices are unaltered ; but business has been upon a small scale to-day, the total purchases summing up only 1,000 bales. Of these, exporters took half the quantity, say 400 bales of Dhollera, at Rs. 170 ; and 200 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 171 ; the purchases for Mill account having been 250 Bengal, at Rs. 150-9 ; 100 Bhownaggur, at Rs. 173 ; and 50 bales each of Akola, at Rs. 157 ; Karanja, at Rs. 167 ; and Khangaum, at Rs. 162 per candy.

This morning's telegrams from the Cotton districts report a return of finer weather in most of the circles, the only places in which an inch or more of rain had been registered since Monday being Agra and Nagpore, where a break was much needed. In the Oomra circle, generally, the plants were flourishing and in flower, and could scarcely look better than they did at Oomrawattee itself where a sixteen anna crop is looked for. At Broach, where about half an inch more of excessive rain had fallen, it looked like clearing up and the weather was seasonable ; but a continuance of this was needed for the plants. Throughout the Dhollera circle the weather was bright this morning, with no sign of rain and the crop was flourishing in every district, prospects having much improved at Wadwan. Rain was still urgently needed at Bellary and Hubli.

WHEAT has been firm to-day, but with only a moderate export business passing, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market. Linseed is half an anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt., but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	414	bales.
Wheat	32,295	cwt.
Linseed	2,024	„
Rapeseed	2,681	„
Castorseed	1,291	„

FREIGHTS are a shade steadier. Forward business, say for March-May shipment, has been done at 6d. per ton above yesterday's rates, at 22s. per ton. Business for Hull, October shipment, has been done at 19s 6d per ton.

EXCHANGE opened rather irregularly at 1s. 5 1-32d. for Bank Demand, and, in one direction, at 1s. 5 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Both rates were soon lost however, but they returned during the day. A moderate amount of Credits has been placed at 1s 5 3-16d. for near delivery, and at 1s. 5 5-16d. for next year. Closing ready quotations were:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 5d. to 1s. 5 1-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Credits do.	...	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Francs do.	...	1·81¼ to ½	„

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 30th Sept. 1891	Rs.	20,45,000
Silver received during the week	„	8,000
	Rs.	20,53,000
New Coin paid during the week	„	1,00,000
	Rs.	19,53,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	4,000
	Rs.	19,57,000
Last week	„	20,53,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been an active market today, and the "balls" having been in the ascendant, rates for Fours have advanced ¼ to 5-16 per cent. leaving off at 106¼ for cash, and 106, for the Settlement at the end of this month, 105 nominal is quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been almost without movement today on any line, and the only changes we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 20 in Framji Petit Mill shares and of Rs. 15 in Suodeshi, at our quotations.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the total return of rainfall on 28th September 1891 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bundera	76	69	Baroda	28	90
Panjoo	85	31	Mehmadabad	24	25
Vaiturana	61	49	Ahmedabad	26	21
Palghur	77	51	Viramgam	36	89
Gholwad	63	0	Wadhwan	17	42
Daman	63	24	Kharaghoda	27	51
Bulsar	61	7	Dabhoe	41	78
Nausari	67	27	Sevalia	28	92
Surat	64	3	Godhra	32	80
Kim	55	77	Odwada	35	55
Broach	62	64	Dohad	21	46

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st October, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.				Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.		Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	12	7	p.m.	7	38
Teheran	1	12	52	p.m.	..	27
Suez	1	3	..	p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 1st October, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	39	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	13	..	3
„ Madras	..	22	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KATHIAWAR.

DEATH.

FENTON—September 26, at Wankanir, in the Province of Kathiawar, Katherine Isabella, the wife of Major L. L. Fenton, Bombay Staff Corps, and 4th daughter of Major General George Elliot Ashburner, retired Bombay Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—ANTRAM—September 2, at the Church of the Holy Cross, Bearsted, Kent, by the Rev Canon Scarth, Edward Ernest Green, of Eton, Punduloya, Ceylon, second son of the late John Phillip Green, of Colombo, to Edith Mary, eldest daughter of Alfred Burnaby Antram, of Calcutta.

McGOWAN—HOWARD—September 19, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev L Klugh, John Stanley McGowan, N I S R, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr W C Howard (Retired).

PISANI—KEELAN—September 23, at Murree, Lionel J Pisani, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, to Esther Eugenie (Ettie), eldest daughter of E J Keelan, Executive-Engineer, Indian State Railways, P W D.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1891.

THE dissatisfaction which has been created by the verdict of the jury in the Oriental Insurance Company's case is as widespread as it is intense, and it is expressed amongst all classes of the community, native no less than European. The taunt of the Bengali Babu "is this your boasted British jurisprudence ?" ceases to be a thing to laugh at when an episode like this occurs. For the reputation of the British Courts suffers seriously when the public see that now and again the quality of the justice dispensed on the criminal side of the High Court can sink to a level below which the tribunals of a native state about to be taken in hand for gross maladministration could scarcely fall. We refrain from repeating some of the rumours that are current regarding the circumstances under which some of the jury were led to their decision in this case. They are propagated, however, with a confidence which makes it at least worth while for the authorities to find out what truth there may be in them. Whether they be true or false we can pretend to no surprise at them. When a verdict is given, not against evidence alone, but against a prisoner's spontaneous, unreserved and abject confession, the public—an Indian public in particular—are never slow in shaping a theory that will explain everything except the fatuousness of leaving the decisions of justice in the hands of jurymen utterly unfitted for their trust. We neither adopt nor reject the theory by which people in the bazaar are accounting for Tuesday's verdict. But there it is, and it is a scandal when the proceedings of a British Court in India give even a colourable pretext for it. Suppose, however, that the findings of the jury were the outcome of an honest attempt on their part to give a true verdict, how would the case then stand ? Just in this way—that a verdict which no living man except those who had to do with the recording of it will admit to be in agreement with the facts and with common sense has been accepted by the High Court as a serious acquittal by the jury of the trust to which they were sworn—accepted, too, when the law clearly lays down that such a verdict might have been rejected. The jury, it will be remembered, found upon three counts. Upon the first two they were unanimously for a verdict of "not guilty." On the third count, that relating to the Government paper, three were for a conviction, and six for an acquittal. Now the Criminal Procedure Code, section 305, says that "when in a case tried before a High Court the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the judge agrees with them, the judge shall give judgment in accordance with such opinion. When in any such case the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the judge. If the judge disagrees with the majority he shall at once discharge the jury." Section 308 prescribes what shall then be done with the accused. "Whenever the jury is discharged the accused shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be) and shall be tried by another jury, unless the judge considers that he should not be retried, in which case the judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal."

It will be seen that in this instance the circumstances differed from those in the trial of the *Bangobasi* case at Calcutta last month. There the judge, having to deal with a majority in favour of the conviction, discharged the jury, and ordered the case to be remitted to the November sessions. Here the majority—or strictly speaking, six—of the jurors were for acquittal, and Mr. Justice Bayley entered a verdict in accordance with their finding. He is reported to have said that he agreed with the majority, but there is a widespread and obstinate refusal out-of-doors to believe that Mr. Justice Bayley can have been in agreement with a verdict which was not only against the weight of evidence, but which tore to shreds as complete and unequivocal a confession as was ever produced in a criminal court. People say that there must have been some mistake about it, that a verdict which every man of sense looks upon as ridiculous cannot deliberately have been endorsed by a judge who is second to none of his colleagues for robust common sense and knowledge of the world. He must, it is contended, have been as much astounded at what the jury had done as everyone else is. He must, to quote the section against the report of his own words—probably indistinctly heard in court—have "disagreed with the majority." Why then, everyone is asking, did he not, according to the direction of the Code, "at once discharge the jury," and order the detention of the prisoner for trial by another jury ? We have the less hesitation in giving voice to the feeling of the public on this question, and our own, inasmuch as we yesterday recognized the clearness, good sense, and impartiality of Mr. Justice Bayley's summing up. The difficulty, however, of reconciling such a summing up with the acceptance of such a verdict, when the Code prescribed an easy way of preventing a miscarriage of justice, is insuperable, and we shall make no attempt in that direction. The suggestion has been made that the prosecution failed because of the uncertainty of the law—that Shroff owes his happy deliverance to a doubt whether he could be convicted unless the offence alleged against him were proved to have been convicted upon a particular day. We doubt if that had much to do with the result of the trial. The judge laid down the law very distinctly upon that point, telling the jury that an aggregate of offences could be proved, even though an exact date could not be assigned for each individual act. No legal difficulties therefore stood in the jury's way ; these had been removed by the very distinct ruling which had been given from the Bench. Still, it is not a satisfactory state of things when Mr. Justice Prinsep rules in one direction at Calcutta, and Mr. Justice Bayley rules in precisely the opposite direction in Bombay, and it is a question which demands the early and careful consideration of the Government of India whether the law should not be made clear upon this important point, so that conflicting rulings of this kind should no longer place the administration of justice in jeopardy. No one would venture to say how far the jury in Shroff's case were influenced by the arguments of counsel for the defence, but these arguments were certainly based upon the Calcutta ruling, and a very wholesome result of a clearer definition of the law relating to breach of trust would be that we should not again hear a jury advised to let a defaulter go scot free unless the date of each defalcation were fixed. The Chamber of Commerce, whose opinion on such a matter would necessarily carry weight with Sir Alexander Miller, might, we apprehend, advantageously represent to Government the inconvenience which attends the present state of the law.

But when all has been said upon deficiencies in the law there still remains the discredit attaching to an administration of the law which allows a confessed defaulter to escape in the teeth of as strong a case as was ever presented in a criminal tribunal. We should be glad if we could lay the whole blame upon the jury system, for then a short cut from the evil to the remedy might be pointed out. But how can we do this when the blunder of the jury—if it may be spoken of in so mild a term—might at once have been cured by the judge if he had availed himself of the powers conferred upon him by the Code ? To believe that Mr. Justice Bayley took the same view of the case as the jury did would—in spite of what he is reported to have told the foreman—be to insult the intelligence of a singularly clear-headed judge. There, however, is the fact, that after having summed up in a manner which did credit to his judgment and to his faculty for appreciating evidence, he accepted without protest a verdict which would have brought disrepute upon a jury in Texas. The mischief has been done, and so far as the High Court is concerned it is past remedy. But it is necessary that there should be no mistake as to the impression which the case has made upon the public mind. Severe things—yet not more severe than deserved—are being said about the jury. But it would be worse than affectation to pretend that the jury alone have come in for public criticism and censure. People are asking if the law provides no restraint upon the caprice and the ignorance and the perversity, more or less honest, of common juries. The answer is that it does, and that the section of the Criminal Procedure Code which we have quoted supplies a restraint which might easily have been applied. The brake was there, but the brakesman somehow failed to work it, and the results have been about as deplorable as could well be imagined. It is no exaggeration to say that Tuesday's verdict has created something like consternation amongst employers in Bombay who are dependent in any large degree upon the honesty of the people in their service. The head of one well-known house thought it necessary on the morrow of the verdict to summon what may be called a "cashier's parade," at which, after having told all his employees of his unbounded confidence in their integrity, he announced his intention of introducing changes in the method of keeping cash accounts, which would make it exceedingly difficult for any of them to take a pie of his money. We have already heard of other cases in which people have during the last few days endeavoured to devise means of making the way of the defaulter as difficult as it deserves to be. All the same honesty has come a bad second out of the encounter in the High Court, and there must be, to-day, in the Bombay offices, a calculable percentage of young men who interpret the marvellous escape of Mr. Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff as a proclamation, that when there is money about a man is a fool to be honest.

THERE is a good deal that is pathetic in the death of "le brav' general" by his own hand on the tomb of the remarkable lady who a few months since wrote "Exile is slaying me ; I would give my fortune for our cause, and my life for him !" Very literally, General Boulanger and Madame de Bonnemains died for each other, *fin de siecle*, and very French replicas of Anthony and Cleopatra. Madame de Bonnemains, who was of good family and large fortune, married some years since the Viscount Pierre de Bonnemains, a Lieutenant of Cuirassiers, son of General de Bonnemains, who commanded a cavalry corps at Sedan, and was more recently commander of the cavalry of the garrison of Paris. The marriage was not a happy one ; Madame de Bonnemains sued for and obtained a divorce. Her ex-husband, M. Pierre de Bonnemains, spent some time in Bombay in the year 1885, after having made the tour of India. Madame de Bonnemains—who retained the name and her fortune—moved in the highest circles ; she met General Boulanger, when his fame and prospects were of the highest, at the house of her sister, the wife of a superior officer. The grave *Illustration* gave a portrait of the lady in July last, just after her death, apologising for doing so on the ground that had an illustrated paper been published in the times of Henry IV. and Louis XIV. posterity would have been astonished not to find in its pages the presentment of Gabrielle D'Estrees, or Madame de Montespan. Without being endowed with great beauty, Madame de Bonnemains bore upon her handsome and winning features an expression of great sweetness and elevation of character. With large and expressive blue eyes, tall, and of graceful carriage, with beautiful shoulders, she arrested attention wherever seen. The General was at once captured, and the attraction proved mutual. Madame de Bonnemains' family were indignant, and did not spare remonstrances and reproaches. Her influence on the General and his fortunes was great and undoubted, but it has never been decided whether she prompted him to action, or counselled his flight ; only the General's most intimate friends could have thrown light on this much debated question, and they kept silent. When the General withdrew to Brussels, Madame de Bonnemains delared her intention to follow him into exile. Her aunt approved of this determination : "I have blamed you" she said, "when he was fortunate and popular, and might have been all-powerful on the morrow ; now that he is an exile and forsaken, I approve your following him, and sharing his misfortune ; it is your duty." Madame de Bonnemains went to Brussels, where a neglected cold brought on consumption, which terminated fatally last July. The streets of Brussels were filled with crowds to witness the long funeral procession, at the head of which walked General Boulanger, broken with grief, who followed her to the cemetery. The telegram from Paris which we publish this morning states that the General was heart-broken since this grief fell upon him, and that he daily placed flowers upon the tomb of Madame de Bonnemains. We recently heard however of his being at Naples, where he gave evidence of a continued interest in European politics. He expressed to an interviewer his belief that the understanding between France and Russia would secure peace, and about the same time he telegraphed to some of his partisans in Paris to warn them against being carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment in regard to Russian friendship, which is based on policy and not on sentiment. Doubtless when he returned to Brussels, and revisited the tomb in which so many of his hopes lay buried, the remembrance of happier times proved too bitter to be borne, and the idea of ending all with a friendly bullet presented itself to his mind with an irresistible fascination. Thus disappears from contemporary history the last of the French Pretenders, who but three years ago seemed to be within a measurable distance of the Dictatorship.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *North China Herald* throws some light on the circumstances leading to the degradation of the Governor of Wuhu in compliance with the demand of the European powers, as announced in this morning's telegrams. Since the Powers concurred in insisting on reparation it has several times been stated that China was willing to compensate the missionaries, and Germany's demand for "deeds not words" was but a mild protest against unnecessary delays for which the now deposed dignitary was apparently responsible. So long ago as August 25 the conditions of compensation were agreed upon. One hundred and ten thousand taels were to be paid to the mission by the Taotai to recompense it for material losses, as well as for the product of the intellectual labour lost during the outbreak, and in addition to this two pieces of ground adjacent to the mission premises were to be granted. These were asked for, we are told, principally as an atonement for the violation of the tombs of the Fathers, and secondly because overlooking the mission they are now put to objectionable uses by the Chinese. Both vernacular and foreign papers announced the terms as accepted, and the fathers at Wuhu were asked to telegraph the conclusion of terms to Shanghai. Suddenly it was stated that the proceedings were at a standstill, the Mandarins alleging that they had exceeded their powers regarding the pieces of land. The Fathers it appears had refused to negociate with the Mandarins unless they were provided with the fullest powers, and consequently held to their bargain. But, according to the *Herald's* correspondent, it would appear that the Mandarins were not free agents. The Governor, or Viceroy's delegate, Tsai Taotai, whose jealousy of P'en the Taotai of Wuhu is notorious, placed obstacles in the way of the final settlement, and by dint of the influence he possesses at Nanking secured the cancellation of the negociations P'en had brought to an issue. This, if the correspondent's information be correct, is how the delay is accounted for and the cause of the irritation of the powers interested. Both Chinese and European residents in Wuhu it is stated have commented on the moderate demands of the Missionaries, for it is alleged that the Chinese authorities were fully prepared to pay half as much again as the price asked by the Fathers.

THE clipping of Provincial revenues for the profit of the Imperial treasury during the five succeeding years is now an established practice, when the quinquennial "contracts" expire, and a new allocation of funds is made by the Government of India, which on such an occasion combines in itself the functions of Chancellor of the Exchequer and House of Commons. The faintest shadow of criticism does not trouble the framers of the Provincial grants. It was understood indeed that during the recent visit to Simla of the Governor of Bombay the subject of the financial modifications in contemplation were amongst the many subjects of discussion—discussion of the sort which obtains between a cook and the duck with regard to the sauce with which the latter is to be served up. We hear from a correspondent at Simla that the Bombay grant will be curtailed in the items apportioned for civil buildings and education, amounting to some ten or twelve lakhs. As the Survey Department, having done its work, will be now disestablished, there will be an economy under that head, out of which the Provincial Government will in part be indemnified for the reduction in others. As was anticipated, the continued drain on the Imperial treasury for military works, including railways and roads on the ever expanding frontier, furnishes the chief ground for the enhancement of the demands made upon local resources.

THE Sind Horse Show will be held on Monday the 11th of January 1892 and following days at Shikarpur. The prizes offered amount to Rs. 4,500.

IN yesterday's *Government Gazette* revised rules for regulating the bestowal and continuance of Government grants in aid to charitable dispensaries and the administration of dispensaries to which such grants are made and published.

THE following extract from the *London Gazette* is republished in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

"Whitehall, April 27th, 1891.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Dr. Pestonji Nariman, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Briliant Star of Zanzibar of the Fourth Class which His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has been pleased to confer upon him in recognition of his services while actually and entirely employed in the service of His Highness beyond Her Majesty's Dominions."

CAPTAIN D. PAGET JONES, I.M., Officiating Port Officer, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as President of the Local Marine Board of Examiners for Masters, Mates, Engineers, Engine Drivers and Ship Surveyors, and Mr. Thomas Thorburn, Officiating Assistant Port Officer Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as a member of the above Board for the examination of Masters and Mates.

CAPTAIN G. B. O'Donnell has been appointed to act as third Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, Lieutenant H. D. Merewether, Captain R. P. Colomb, and Captain J. Davies to act as fourth, fifth, and sixth Assistant, respectively.

MR. E. J. EBDEN, C.S., will on return from leave do duty as Political Agent, Jawhar, and Mr. A. W. Crawley Boevey, C.S., will, on relief by Mr. Ebden, take up his permanent appointment as Political Agent, Savanur.

MR. J. J. Heaton, C.S., has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. J. F. FLEET, C.S., C.I.E., and Mr. J. R. Price, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Sind, have been allowed to return to duty within the period of their leave.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The revenue for the financial half-year just closed shows a net increase of £500,000.

THE SUCCESSOR TO SIR JAMES FERGUSSON

Mr. James William Lowther, member for Penrith, has been appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

A FORCED PAPER CURRENCY.

BUENOS AYRES, OCT. 1.

The Government of the Argentine Republic has issued a decree authorising a forced paper currency with a gold premium of 150 per cent. Payments in gold have been suspended for two years. A new monetary unit has been adopted and the Government is coining a silver nickel.

CANADA AND THE FAVOURED NATION CLAUSES.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 30.

The Dominion House of Commons has adopted an address to the Queen praying for the repeal of the favoured nation clauses in the treaties with Belgium and Germany.

SHOUTING FROM THE "ROOF OF THE WORLD."

ST. PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 30.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in an article this morning, says that unless England desires war she should avoid meddling in the Pamirs, where she will meet with a check, unless her claims are supported by force of arms.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

PEKIN, SEPT. 30.

In obedience to the demands of the Powers the Governor of Wuhu has been dismissed from office.

THE SUICIDE OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, SEPT. 30.

Particulars of the suicide of General Boulanger at Brussels show that he was heart-broken since the death of his mistress, Madame de Bonnemains, on whose tomb he daily laid flowers.

He had repeatedly threatened to commit suicide, and was in consequence deprived of all arms, but he managed to conceal a revolver with which he put an end to himself.

RAILWAY LINE FROM CHITOR TO OODEYPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 1.

Surveys are now in progress for the construction of a railway line from Chitor to Oodeypore proposed by the Oodeypore Durbar, who will in all probability provide the funds.

THE BRITISH AGENT'S ESCORT TO GILGIT.

The departure of the two hundred men of the 5th Gurkhas ordered to Gilgit as an additional escort has been postponed owing to cholera having broken out among the mule drivers sent from Peshawar to Abbottabad to accompany them.

THE MANIPUR GARRISON.

The strength of the permanent garrison of Manipur, on which final orders have been passed this week, will be one and-a-half battalions of Gurkhas with two seven pounder guns, the 2nd Gurkhas returning to India. The Assam Regiment will furnish the garrison.

REDUCTION IN POSTAL RATES.

A reduced overland rate for newspapers has, it is understood, been arranged between the English and Indian postal authorities, to be introduced forthwith, which will be half an anna for two ounces. The change involves a charge of fifteen thousand pounds on the Indian revenues and will apply to all countries within the postal union by 1st April 1892.

THE RE-ARMAMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS

A sufficient number of magazine rifles, it is expected, will be forthcoming from England for the re-armament of the British troops in India. Until a sufficient supply of ball cartridges arrives in this country the rifles will not be issued. On the issue of the magazine rifles, the Imperial Service troops will be equipped with Martinis.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 30,

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Thisbe from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, OCT. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran, extra, arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Bisagno which left Bombay on the 13th September, arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1s. 4 13-16.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	94¾
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¼
3½ per cent. „	74¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	44¾

THERMOMETER READINGS.

10 p.m. WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 30.	80·2
THURSDAY, OCT. 1.	
6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	83·7

POONA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

The sport to-day was of a much better order than that witnessed on previous days. Notwithstanding the walk over in the Deccan Handicap, in the other five races there were fairly good fields, and the races were of an open character of course. As was expected Turkish Flag had practically all his own way in the Turf Club Cup, and although Tenebreuse, against which there were long odds, as much as 4 to 1 for places, ran well, and was only beaten by half a length, yet Turkish Flag was not called upon to exert himself. Arab Chief's defeat in the Merchants' Cup by Sirius was unexpected, after the latter horse's performance the other day. Superiority made a good race in the Pony Selling Race, and Mr. Clark's pretty little Bay Arab ought to have brought a good price. Fareed's spill in the first race altogether altered the character of the final tussel. Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Chestnut had many backers, and Mr. Gibbs fortunately escaped unhurt.

1ST RACE.—"The Wanowri Stakes"—For all Arabs that have not won during the meeting. 1 mile. If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 10st. 5lbs. allowed for every 100 down to 800. Entrance Rs. 30. Rs. 500 from the Fund. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs. Acceptances to be in the box by 6 p.m. Approximate value to the winner Rs. 740.

Mr Dignum's g a h Plaintiff, 7st 7lb, Wool	1
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's ch a h Alert, 7st 7lbs, A Wahed	2
Mr Farmer's g a h Soocab, 8st 3lbs, Macquade	3
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Fareed, 8st 8lbs, Gibbs	0
Mr Khalifa bin Esau's g a h Silver King, 8st 1lb, W Greenhalgh	0
Mr Meher's bn a h New Minister, 7st, Oomer	0
Mr Moochool Shah's c a gal Ormonde, 7st, Pillaji	0
Major Radcliffe's, g a h Hermit, 7st, Clemenson	0
Mr S A W's b a g Napoleon, 7st, Luchman	0

Ormonde was the first to come out with the lead. Plaintiff, Fureed and Hermit came up at the half mile post and Silver King was left at post, and was knocked off the course and rider thrown by colliding with Alert, while Hermit had to pull up for fear of riding over Gibbs in straight. Plaintiff, Alert and Soocab were abreast, and Plaintiff came home first an easy winner, Alert second, Soocab third.—Time, 1 min. 53 4-5th secs.

Betting: evens on Plaintiff, 3 against Fareed, 5 Alert, 6 Soocab, 10 New Minister, 12 Hermit, and 14 others.

2ND RACE.—"The Pony Selling Race"—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Arabs and C. B. ponies. Weight for inches raised one stone. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000. 4lbs allowed or added for every Rs. 100 under or over this price. Selling price not below Rs. 400. Entrance Rs. 30. To close and name the day before the race. The price at which the pony is to be sold must be stated in the entry. Distance ¾ mile. Approximate value to the winner Rs. 450.

Mr Clarke's b a p Superiority, 8st 7lbs, Kendall	1
Mr D Devaraj Ur's b a p Little Tich, 8st 1lb, W Greenhalgh	2
Mr Harvey's ch cb p Friendship, 8st 7lbs, J Robinson	0
Mr Woolmer's un cb p Balotra, 8st 7lbs, Smith	0
Major Radcliffe's b a p Cucumber, 8st 7lbs, Gibbs	0
Mr Meher's g a p Special, 8st 7lbs, Ebrahim	0

Success jumped to the front and held the lead to the home turn where he was joined by the crowd. Superiority shot to the front, Little Tich challenging. Superiority however came in first being ¾ length in front of Little Tich.—Time, 54 mins. 1-5th secs.

Betting: 5 to 2 against Friendship, 10 against Balotra, 4 Cucumber, and Little Tich, one-half Special, and 3 Superiority.

3RD RACE.—"The Merchants' Cup"—Presented by a few merchants of Poona. A Handicap for all Maiden Arabs. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. The Handicap to be published the day before the race. The Winner to receive Rs. 1,500. The second horse Rs. 500. Entrance, 1st May, Rs. 30; 1st July, Rs. 60, and 1st September, Rs. 120; with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start or the prize will be withheld. Distance 1¼ mile. Half forfeit of entrance if declared before the 10th September. Value to the winner Rs. 1,500.

Mr Newton's b a h Sirius, 8st 12lbs, Kendall	1
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a h Senator, 7st 8lbs, Gibbs	2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's c a h Arab Chief, 9st, Ebrahim	3
Aga Jungi Shah's c a h Red Jacket, 8st 3lbs, Pillaji	0
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Mushari's b a h Gazel, 8st, Sallah	0
Mr Abdoola Fara's b a h Merrily, 8st, Noor Mahomed	0
Aga Moochool Shah's c a c Visitor, 7st 10lbs, W Greenhalgh	0
Mr Ahmed Abu Shuba's c a c Muslut, 6st 10lbs, Clemenson	0

Sirius took the lead at the fall of the flag, but Arab Chief made running to the straight, when in ropes Sirius again came to the front and won nicely by half a length, Senator second, Arab Chief third.—Time, 2 min. 23 3-5th secs.

Betting: 5 to 4 Arab Chief, 3 against Sirius, 8 against Red Jacket, 16 Gazee and Visitor, 6 Merrily, 5 Senator and 14 Muslu.

4TH RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup"—Rs. 600. A Handicap for all Arabs. The Handicap to be published the day before the Race. Top weight not to exceed 10st. 7lbs. Distance 1 mile. Entrance, 1st May, Rs. 30; 1st July, Rs. 90 and 1st Sept., Rs. 150, when the race will close with a sweepstake of Rs. 75 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive half the entrances and the third horse to receive Rs. 200 out of the starting sweepstakes. Half forfeit of entrance if declared before the 10th September. Approximate value to the winner Rs. 1,495.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a gal Turkish Flag, 8st 12lb, Ebrahim	1
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 9st 5lbs, Oomer	2
Mr Meher's bn a h New Minister, 7st 2lbs, Native	3
Mr Chanfundi's b a h White Oats, 9st, Smith	0
Mr Farmer's c a h Napier, 8st 12lbs, Robinson	0
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's c a h Alert, 8st 8lbs, A Wahed	0
The Chief of Wadhwan's g a h Merlin, 8st 6lb, Wool	0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a h Dick Turpin, 8st 2lbs, Gibbs	0

Tenebreuse led to within two hundred yards from home when Turkish Flag came close on his heels and won comfortably by a short half length, New Minister was third, a length behind Tenebreuse. Time 1 min. 53 2-5th secs.

Betting: 14 against Tenebreuse, 3 against White Oates, 6 to 4 on Turkish Flag, 8 against Napier, 12 Alert, and New Minister, 5 Merlin, and 6 Dick Turpin.

5TH RACE.—"The Poona Handicap"—Rs. 750 from the Fund. A Handicap for all horses. Entrance Rs. 60, half forfeit. To close and name the day before the race. Distance 6 Furlongs. Approximate value to the winner Rs. 990.

Mr D Devaraj Ur's b aus geld Trafalgar, 8st 7lbs, Smith	1
Aga Coochick Shah's b aus g Minnihaha, 9st 4lbs, Robinson	2
Mr Woolmer's ch cb geld Minden, 8st, W Greenhalgh	3
Capt Peyton's b aus geld Landshark II, 8st 1lb, Gibbs	0

Minden and Minnihaha made good running to three furlongs where Trafalgar and Landshark closed in upon them. The latter ran wide in coming round the home turn and got on to Sans Puer. Trafalgar caught up Minnihaha, who held the lead at the distance, and drawing away from him easily, won by a length.—Time 1 min. 14 4-5th secs.

Betting: 2 against Minnihaha, 4 against Trafalgar, 10 against Landshark, 4 to 6 on Minden.

"The Deccan Handicap."—Rs. 500. For all Arab and Country-bred horses. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance Rs. 60, half forfeit. To close and name the day before the race. Distance R. C. and a distance. Walks over for the entrances value Rs. 210.

Capt Anderson's b a h Mafeesh, 6st 10lbs, Clemenson..(w. o.)

PASSENGERS PER S. S. RUTHENIA.

THE following is the complete list of passengers by the MacIver Line Steamer Ruthenia, which sailed from Liverpool for Kurrachee and Bombay on Saturday, the 19th ultimo.:—

Lieut. and Mrs. Algar and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Bell and child, Capt. Burton, Mr. George Butler, Mr. Campbell Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Carpendale and infant, Mrs. Corbett and child, Miss Edith Corbett, Master Edward Corbett, Master Allan Corbett, Master Robert Corbett, Capt. Craster, Mr. G. C. Barrow, Mr. T. Elsworth, Mr. Evans, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. E. E. Green, Mr. and Miss Handcock, Col. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. T. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Jolly and two children, Miss Laura Lee-Bapty, Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Macvittee and two children, two Misses Macvitties, Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews, Col. Mitchell, Capt. Neville, Miss Nicolott, Miss Ouseley, Mr. Price, Lieut.-Col. Ramsden, Miss Scott, Mr. J. Smith, Miss G. Starr, Mrs. and Miss Steel and infant, Mrs. H. Tate, Mrs. and Miss Thomson, Mrs. Alweyne Turner and child, Miss Wagentreiber, Major and Mrs. F. Welch and two children, Mr. Westland, Miss V. Williams, Mr. W. O. Wright and Mrs. Louis Young.

A CORRESPONDENT in Resina writes that a new normal period of eruption has commenced at Vesuvius, but that frequent collapses in the central crater render it dangerous to visit it without an experienced guide.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

CONTRARY to all expectations, Poona this year has managed to get together a Flower Show, but the entries are so meagre that it is a question whether it would not have been much better to have again postponed the show until a more favourable season. Owing to the lateness of the rains, it was at first determined by the committee, of which the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore is President, and Mr. J. Mollison and Mr. Nowrojee Pudumjee, Honorary Secretaries, that no show should be held, but later on it was considered that it would be a matter for regret if for two years running there was no exhibition of fruit and flowers in Poona, and the committee resolved to do their best to get together some kind of a collection. The exhibition was held at the Gymkhana and was opened this evening by H. E. the Governor, who was accompanied by H. E. Lady Harris and Captain Cox, A.-D.-C. H. E. Sir George Greaves and General Blundell also visited the exhibition in the evening. The flowers and plants were effectively arranged in the badminton sheds, whilst the fruit and vegetables were exhibited in a couple of tents close by the shed. The show of cut flowers was only indifferent owing, no doubt, to the lateness of the season. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's prizes for this class was taken by Surgeon-General Webb, who exhibited twelve good roses of six varieties. Mrs. Beck's exhibit, which took second prize, was also a pretty lot. Of single cut roses there were no entries. The cut dahlias of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy which took first prize were very fair, whilst General Pottinger's exhibit of cut geraniums were well deserving of the prize they obtained. For cut phloxes Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy again came to the front with a very fair collection and obtained the prize; but this class was only poor. Class II and III contained the exhibits in which generally the most interest is taken, *viz.*, baskets of cut flowers, and dinner-table decorations. In both these classes the ladies who competed are to be complimented on the excellent display they made with the scanty material they had to deal with. For the best basket of cut flowers arranged by a lady, Mrs. Hastings Page took the premier place, and certainly her exhibit was very pretty. Mrs. Vidal's exhibit was also artistic and obtained the second prize. Mrs. Hastings Page also came to the front in the arrangement of a vase of flowers, whilst Mrs. Hensley made a very good second. Miss Florrie Kirkham showed two tastefully arranged baskets of wild flowers, but she was only accorded second prize, as the exhibit of Mrs. Newnham Smith contained greater variety. The arrangement of dinner-tables gave the ladies scope for displaying their taste and artistic qualities. Certainly this class was the redeeming feature of the exhibition, and the lady who undertook to say which table was the prettiest, had an unenviable task to perform. H. E. Lord Harris's prize was, however, carried off by Mrs. Vidal, whose table arrangement was most artistic and effective. The prevailing colour in the sweet combination of silks, flowers, grasses and creepers, was green of a most delicate shade. Mrs. Dimmock was accorded second prize, her choice of colour being mauve and the flower principally used was the single mauve aster. Miss Moxon who took the third prize is also to be complimented on her artistic handling of the flowers she used in decorating her table. H. E. Lady Harris also arranged a table which was particularly striking and effective. Her choice of colour was gold, and the flower used was the colleopsis. There was also a class set apart for table decorations by butlers, and here again considerable taste and originality was displayed. General Pottinger's butler was the successful competitor, and he, certainly, well earned the first prize. Mr. Selby's butler was accorded second prize. Class four was for six roses in pots. There were some very good trees exhibited, but the flowers in most cases were too full blown, and evidently the trees were not seen at their best. Mr. Lee-Warner's exhibit was given the first prize, whilst Sir Charles Pritchard came second. Prizes for palms, coleus and dracenas, and the prize for the best foliage plant given by Surgeon-General Webb were witheld. The prize for the best plant on the show was carried off by the Bund Gardens with a splendid specimen of the alamanda, whilst the same Gardens also took the first prize for the best collection of flowering plants. Mr. Reid showed some good asters and there was also a good exhibition of geraniums by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Sir Charles Pritchard won the first prize in the class for exotic ferns. The display of fruit and vegetables was fairly good though limited. One feature of the exhibition was Dr. Theo. Cooke's collection of tomatoes. There was an enormous variety representing the best classes from almost every country, and Dr. Cooke has every reason to be proud of his success in cultivating the tomato.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE Polo Tournament which commences on Monday next is likely to prove much more exciting than those of the last two years. Five teams have entered, *viz.*, The 7th Hussars (the present holders of the Cup) and the Poona Gymkhana. Two teams from Hyderabad, *viz.*, the Golconda and the Paigah (Vikar-ul-Oomra's and Afsar Jung's) and last but not least the Bombay Gymkhana, who are represented by the same players as last year, and who played up at Poona last month, *viz.*, Messrs. Gray, Barton, Prevost and Steele. Some fears were entertained until yesterday that there would be only three outside entries, as the Poona men have had so much to do of late that they had some difficulty in getting together a team, and as any prospect of success against the Invincible Seventh is very remote, it is very sporting of them to come down to Bombay, and we hope for their sakes that they will be tied with the Bombay Gymkhana, with whom they played a very even game at Poona. It is unnecessary to say anything about the 7th Hussars' team; everyone knows how good they are, and no doubt the fact that they have won the Cup here two years running, and that they were bound to come down the third year to carry it away altogether, kept many other teams from entering for the Tournament. Of the play of the two native teams, very exciting accounts come down from Hyderabad. It is said to be fast and furious; admirably mounted, and each player is absolutely reckless respecting his own or his adversaries neck. A game between them would perhaps be the most exciting to witness of any that have even been played on the Bombay ground. The ponies of the 7th Hussars are stabled in the Government House Stables at Malabar Point. They are a good useful looking lot, but do not come up in appearance to either of the two native teams which are stabled at Mr. Stephen's establishment in Churney Road. The Poona ponies have not arrived yet. Bombay has decidedly a better lot of ponies than usual. Our old friends "Aftab," "Nusser," "Chang," and "Crawler" (heroes of a hundred fights) are again to the fore, and Gray has two or three nice new ones. The Bombay team, we believe, play in the same order as at Poona, *viz.*, Steele, No. 1; Gray No. 2; Barton No. 3; and Prevost, back. Criticising the Poona play we should recommend Steele to remember that he *is* No. 1 and not No. 2; Gray to play with all the brilliant dash that he did at Poona; but to try to be more sure of hitting the ball, which no doubt he will do on a ground he knows; Barton to put a little more *jildi* into his play, and Prevost to do the same.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	94	66	80	78	76	61	75	99
Wednesday, Sept. 30	0	7	0	15	0	9	0	15
Total	94	73	80	93	76	70	76	14
Total fall to 1st October 1890	67	80	68	51	70	67	56	77
Total fall to 1st October 1889	64	91	68	19	68	93	62	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

A SMALL Russian army has been conducting manœuvres in the Crimea. Newspaper reports indicate that Odessa continues to be largely reinforced from the Caucasus and Batoum. If winter, which is an important factor of peace, were not within a short distance, the preparations of Russia at the present moment, under the guise of manœuvres, might well cause serious alarm.

NOTES FROM AURUNGABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AURUNGABAD, SEPT. 29.

THE Police will need to keep their weather eyes open a little wider just now, for some of those light-fingered gentry whose ideas of *meum* and *tuum* are none of the clearest, are about, and have attempted several burglaries within the past fortnight, fortunately without success. But the other night, on the Aurangabad Pyton road, at a toll Chowki about three miles distant from the Cantonment, where a party of about half a dozen persons were bringing in their collections of taxes some Rs. 100 odd were lodged for the night. The robbers descended on the lonely hut armed with swords, sticks and stones, the latter of which they plied with such effect that the hut was soon deserted by the terrified inmates. The thieves thereupon cleared off with the booty. The same night another *naka* on the Nandgaon Road, at the village of Puddagam, was attacked and a cart laden with grain was looted. It has not been ascertained if the perpetrators of both these outrages were one and the same gang, or different parties, but no one has yet been apprehended. The following night a burglary was attempted in a suburb of the City in which a policeman, who had unexpectedly come upon the scene, was maltreated, but nothing was plundered. Yet another case of theft has to be recorded in the Cantonment bazaar, where an old jail-bird who has fourteen convictions against him, was caught red-handed bundling up some old sheets, shoes, &c., from a house. This man was turned out of Cantonment limits previously for his thieving propensities, and he now offers the explanation that he prefers residing in his "father-in-law's hotel," as he facetiously calls, the local jail, where he is housed and fed gratis, to earning his livelihood and enjoying his freedom. Evidently neither the rigid discipline of the jail nor the scanty regimen of its diet seems to have any terrors for this hardened reprobate, who is at present in police custody awaiting his trial.

The excitement caused by the announcement that a preliminary survey was to be undertaken of a proposed Railway through Aurangabad, Jalna, Bhir and Indore has been increased to fever heat by the arrival of the surveying party at this station some four days ago, headed by Mr. Newcombe, C.E. His assistants are Messrs. Doll and Jones (junior), of H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D. The civil authorities have been directed to render every assistance to Mr. Newcombe, while the District Engineer has been authorized to provide the necessary funds. It is expected the work will commence immediately. There can be no doubt that a railway will materially develop the trade of the district, which is at present handicapped for the want of proper communications and a secure and speedy outlet. The advent of the survey party for the proposed railway, the grain and cotton sellers, who were hitherto chary to lend their countenance to the concern, are now its most ardent advocates, and are eagerly securing every available stall. It will thus be seen that the very idea of a railway coming in is giving an impetus to traders.

The city of Aurangabad boasts of a Municipality, but its income is ridiculously small for such a large city; hence its city fathers can do very little towards its improvement. All it can do is to keep the main streets in tolerable repair and light the streets. The bye-ways and unfrequented lanes are left to take care of themselves, so that sanitation and conservancy are almost entirely neglected. Since its amalgamation, however, with the newly-created local funds, things are beginning to wear a new aspect for the better. The roads, which were almost all dust and slush, alternately with ruts and holes dangerous to spring vehicles are now being thoroughly metalled and rolled. The street lamps are being systematically cared for, and the Conservancy Establishment, such as it is, is kept up to the mark. By degrees it is hoped the city will put on a new garb, and its present condition be a reminiscence of the past. This being the first year of the working of the Local Fund Scheme, it is too early to pronounce upon its machinery, which is simple enough. Every taluk has a Board with power to sanction works up to Rs. 500, while the District Board, with the first talukdar as President, has the sanctioning of works to the extent of Rs. 2,000. Works above Rs. 2,000 and up to Rs. 5,000 have to be sanctioned by the Subhedar who has *ex officio* control of all the District Boards in his division. All other works have to receive the sanction of the Sudor Board, which has its head-quarters at Hyderabad, presided over by Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector-General of Revenue. Works costing over Rs. 500 have to be planned and estimated for by the regular P.W.D. staff of the district and supervised by them, receiving 20 per cent., which goes to the P.W.D., and not to the individual, which is manifestly unfair. There are no restrictions on presidents, and hence it not unfrequently happens that one work is split up into several so as to bring it within the competency of the District Board to sanction, and this is obviously to be avoided. The Divisional Engineer is *ex officio* member of these Boards, but where his powers begin and where they end is to most people only a matter of conjecture. The annual income of the Aurangabad District Local Funds is large, and there is also a very large accumulation of past years' unexpended balances, so that the amount at the disposal of the District Board is unusually large, of which Mr. Rai Murli Dher is taking every advantage, and inaugurating works of utility on all sides. In fact, it may said that throughout the year the only works carried out in this district have been by the Local Fund Department, the D. P. W. having remained inactive for want of funds. A lakh of rupees was sanctioned in this year's budget grant for the Nandgaon, Nugger and Jalni Roads, but no orders were received to utilize the same, and hence the money will lapse to Government at the end of the current year, of which but few days now remain. This is a very great pity indeed and much to be deplored. Half a loaf is better than no bread, and next to having no roads at all, it is better that such of those as cannot be looked after by the P.W.D. proper should be handed over to the Local Funds, who have not only the wherewithal but are willing to undertake the trust. It is therefore gratifying to find a movement is being made in this direction, the first roads thus dealt with being the Khas and Rosham Gate Road in the city and a portion of the Pyton Road.

While in Bombay the fasting of the Jain *Gurus* has created considerable interest, I may mention that there resides in the City a poor Brahmin woman who is reported not to eat anything at all in the shape of food, but subsists only on plain water. But unfortunately she would not subject herself to be under the observation of Dr. Brown, of the Contingent, who was anxious to have her under his eye. But there is a Hindu *gosain* here, named Monee Baba, who is a phenomenon in his way. Since his coming here, about ten years ago, he has not been known to utter a single word, though he is not dumb. He makes himself understood, either by writing on slips of paper or by signs. He is perfectly nude. In the hot season he heaps up cow-dung cakes in a circle, and after setting them ablaze, he coolly squats in the centre for hours till the fire goes out, and then lays down in the sun without any covering. What with the heat of the sun, which is terrible here, and the fire around him, it is a wonder the man does not succumb. In the cold weather he sits in the stream till noon, and when finding the water growing tepid, he emerges therefrom. He eats no solid food, and his diet only consists of a seer of milk in the morning and a like quantity in the evening. He is, comparatively speaking, a young man, being on the bright side of forty, and judging from personal appearance, is none the worse for his self-imposed penance. He lives at the small village of Puldagam, at the back of the Infantry Lines, the sepoys of which venerate him and minister to his wants devoutly. How long he intends continuing in his present state cannot be ascertained. There is another curious family of Dhers here which requires passing notice. The father has a small patch of grey hairs in front of his forehead and all his children have inherited the same curious mark. But what is strange is that while the parents enjoy their sense of speech, their offsprings are all dumb. While on the subject of curiosities, it may not be inappropriate to mention there is now in exhibition here a cow which is a unique specimen of *lusus naturæ*. On the lobe of its right ear is a small miniature mouth with lower lip, two teeth and a tiny tongue complete, while on the left ear is a small blackhorn, perfectly shaped. When the animal eats, the miniature mouth works simultaneously and salivates. The animal is in robust health, and is carried about in a stoutly built country cart. It has been brought down all the way from Muttra by its owners, who are mendicants.

Since my last we were fortunate enough to have a few days of sunshine, but since yesterday we are having rain again and all this morning it has continued to be wet. At the present moment of writing, the sky is overcast with surcharged clouds and every moment we are expecting it to come down in torrents. Cholera has, I regret to state, made its reappearance in the station, but there are only a very few cases. It is somewhat more pronounced towards Dowlatabad and surrounding villages, but the medical authorities are of opinion that there is not much cause for uneasiness as the wave is expected to pass away shortly.

MR. J. B. DOIG, M. INST. C.E, has been appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, during the absence of Mr. J. D. Little, M. Inst., C. E.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I now proceed to discuss the proposed changes. I will base my remarks on Mr. Justice Telang's letter of the 25th instant, and on Mr. Modak's letter of your yesterday's issue. I must still be understood to view the matter from the stand point of European schools. From that stand point, I hope to show that the opposition is not, as Mr. Telang says, "based on imperfect knowledge of the actual position of matters at present and on imperfect appreciation of the probable effects of the changes produced." I trust also to be able to convince Mr. Modak that the opposition does not proceed from the Parsis alone; that the European and Eurasian Schools are the only ones affected, and that the "cry" is not raised "from a sheer ignorance of the actual state of things."

In my former letter, I showed that the Matriculation testamur was useless for any purpose, save that of entering a College. Nevertheless candidates are admitted to this examination, though the second language they elect to be examined in, is not a classical one. No objection perhaps could be urged against this, had not the University adopted the principle, that Matriculation was to be admission to the collegiate course, and that it was no longer to be regarded as a testimony of a general education, such as might entitle the student to finish his school career. I will suppose that the Matriculation is a real Matriculation. Thus "it will be unnecessary," Mr. Telang's words exactly suit my purpose, "to consider the operation of the proposed changes in the cases of those who do not wish to proceed to a college course." I have no objection to offer to the extra paper in English;—indeed, I believe its introduction will be beneficial. The discussion then is narrowed to this: is an extra burden thrown on the student by a separate paper in one of the modern languages? Let us glance at matters as they stand. The rules require that all candidates proceeding to the University shall be examined in English—and in one other—a classical language. Now, of the candidates who appear in a classical language, four chief groups may be made:—Hindus, Parsis, Portuguese, Europeans. The Hindus select Sanscrit; the Parsis, Persian or French; the Portuguese Latin; the European boys Latin, girls French. One paper in each language is set. In the English paper, however, a passage is given for translation into English from the Vernaculars, under which head I must be understood to class Portuguese. The candidate may select this passage, or the passage for paraphrase. The native boy avoids the passage for paraphrase; he prefers naturally, the translation. The European, having only a colloquial knowledge of a Vernacular, has no choice: he does the paraphrase. Of this he makes no complaint. He is not compelled to do the translation; he is not asked to answer any question in the Vernaculars. Now let us note how the proposed changes will affect the native and the European. Mr. Telang says, the proposal merely amounts to this: the passage for translation is simply removed from the English paper and placed in a distinct, separate, and, what I may term, "compulsory paper. Ninety-five per cent., as it is, do the translation; he would make it binding on the remaining five. The Hindu, the Parsi, the Mahomedan, the Portuguese instead of doing the paper passage, where it is, does it elsewhere. To be sure the translation, he says, is a double one by the proposed changes, but is this one extra translation from English so great a burden? Certainly not to the Hindu, he has his Mahrathi, Guzerathi or Canarese; not to the Parsi though Mr. Modak would have, us believe that the Parsi affects to have no vernacular, nor to the Mahomedan, nor yet to the Portuguese. But how about the European? Must he, or must he not, forthwith commence a vernacular? Is it not a distinct burden on him? If it were possible for the Special Committee to have aimed a blow at our schools, with malice and a forethought, they could scarcely have succeeded more completely. The proposed changes add at least two years to the school life of our children or necessitate our driving them at a period when they should feel their life in every limb, with a speed that must do more harm than any examination is likely to make up for.

Both Mr. Telang and Mr. Modak make a great point of the translation, and rightly too. Mr. Telang quotes the authority of Lord Macaulay, in his life of the younger Pitt. But in that Essay Macaulay admits that there may be some truth in the objection urged against those classical studies, which occupy so large a part in the early life of every gentleman, bred in the South of our island,—that they prevent him from acquiring a command of his mother tongue. The classical studies of Pitt, he proceeds to say, were carried on in a "peculiar way." The result of this "peculiar" method was that a young man of great abilities, exercised daily in that method for ten years, was able to acquire an almost unrivalled power of putting his thoughts, without premeditation, into words well selected and arranged. Mr. Modak is also careful to insist on the advantage of translation. He might have quoted that old master in our craft, the "Scholemaster" of Queen Elizabeth. Three hundred years ago, Roger Ascham, showed the value of translation and the uselessness of *Paraphrasis* and *Metaphrasis*. Of this value, the University has not lost sight. It exercises the student sufficiently in translation, both in his second language, and in the passage set in the English paper. All the advantages claimed for translation, are now obtained. How is it increased by a separate paper? The Special Committee insist on the importance of translation,—the University has insisted on it all along. Make the passage for translation (leaving it where it is) compulsory on native boys, raise the number of marks obtainable for it, and the wily *x* of the problem is found. The history of the present movement compiled from Mr. Telang's letter is as follows:—the Syndicate receive complaints that the passage for translation and paraphrase cannot be satisfactorily done. They appoint a Special Committee. Of this body, three at least are men practically engaged in education as Principals of High schools. As far as I can make out—for there is an Eleusinian mysteriousness in the proceedings of that committee—one of these Principals represented the missionary bodies, and one, Mr. Modak himself, the Hindus. It does not appear that any attempt was made by the Special Committee to note how the changes recommended would affect the European schools. The opinions of the governing bodies of these Schools were not sought for directly or indirectly. Of course, I do not mean that the Special Committee were bound to do so. But the claim is, that the changes were viewed in every light, and not "ill considered." The Syndicate might well be left to plan and construct the locomotive and lay down the lines on which it is to run. It is not necessary, but it may be sometimes advantageous, to elicit from the driver whether with additional carriages lagged on, he can reach the terminus in the same time as before or whether otherwise the extra pressure may or may not end in a catastrophe. It is not necessary to go so low as the "driver." A glance at the list of names of those on the governing bodies of European Schools, would have sufficed to show that valuable opinions (if the matter were to be viewed from every point) might have been had from them.

Mr. Modak is more than a mere enthusiastic champion of the vernaculars—he must necessarily be an intelligent one. I take it, he would scarcely commend a Fingoe, or a Zulu, or a Maori, for insisting merely on patriotic grounds, that his dialects should find a place in the educational system of South Africa or New Zealand. I must not be misunderstood to make any comparisons. I merely assert that Mr. Modak's championship must necessarily spring from sound academical reasons. It need not, however, thrust extra burdens on our boys and girls.

I am content to leave the matter here. I am as convinced as the Special Committee itself, that no injustice or hardship was contemplated in the case of our children. They were unfortunately not taken into consideration, chiefly because of their numerical inferiority. Still, as I have shown, the new scheme is likely to prove a heavy burden on them alone. Mr. Modak says "as the question of burden has been raised by the opponents of the scheme, the Senate is bound to see that whatever be the burden that may be ultimately imposed on the students, it should fall fairly upon all alike." I have shown Mr. Modak where the burden falls unfairly.

In thanking you for the insertion of two such long letters, I hope it will not be necessary to make any further claims, on the space of your columns or the patience of your readers.—Yours, &c.,

T. A. SAVAGE.

Cathedral High School, Sept. 30.

THE PLEADER'S EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with the suggestions made by an LL. B. candidate, in your issue of the 30th September, who asks our *alma mater* to extend the LL. B., and M.A., &c., examinations from 3 to 6 days. If this suggestion is accepted, I hope it will not be out of place, if the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court grant the like concession to the High Court and District Pleader candidates. A candidate for either of these offices is required to work more than an LL. B. candidate, and must get 60 per cent. of marks, which is not the case in the LL. B. examination.—Yours, &c.,

S. K. FARRUKHI,

A candidate for the office of District Pleader.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

OUR telegrams yesterday reported the romantic termination of a romantic life. His private secretary, Mr. Turner, recently published through Messrs. Swann Sonnenschein a life of *le brav'* General, from which the following extracts are made:—

BOULANGER'S SECRET.

Mr. Turner does not hesitate to say that the initial force of the General's popularity was in the man himself. From his earliest days Boulanger had always shown himself to be a sharp, shrewd, and determined character, full of ambition, always ready and able to advise and lead his fellows. Another purely personal gift very precious in France, where politeness is pushed to an extent unknown anywhere else, was his winning manner, the sympathetic, cordial attitude he assumed towards every one who approached him, the consummate tact and smartness with which he immediately put visitors of every rank and condition at their ease. Remarking on this to him one day, he explained to us that from the moment he entered the army, he had made a point of receiving every one, listening to every one, and, if possible, learning some thing from every one. Whoever fully realizes the importance of this trait in his character will readily understand why Boulanger always finds, without the slightest hesitation or trouble, the right thing to say to every one.

THE GENERAL AND HIS MOTHER.

Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger was born at Rennes on the 29th of April, 1837, and the certificate of birth is given in the book. He was named, we are told, by his mother after George Washington. M. Boulanger, senior, was a solicitor at Rennes, but he sold his practice, which he did not much care for, and accepted an appointment in the local county insurance company. Later on he resigned his position in this company, and settled down at Ville d'Avray, near Paris, where he died in May, 1884, at the green old age of eighty-five. Mdme. Boulanger, the General's mother, is still living, and is, we may mention, a native of "gallant little Wales." She resides with her brother and his daughter, Mr. and Miss Griffith, in a pretty set of rooms in a house situated in the Avenue de Breteuil, near the Hotel des Invalides. Although an octogenarian, she is quite hale and hearty, as may be judged from the fact that she can still walk up the three flights of stairs leading to her apartments without needing to take a rest on the way. Whenever her brother or his devoted and affectionate daughter press her to take a little repose on the landing, she invariably declines, adding with a smile "That's all very well for old folks." Not a day passed, we are told, without his calling on her when her was in Paris, or writing to her when he is absent; and the first letter he read in the morning was always the one from his mother.

THE GENERAL'S FIRST LETTER.

Considering the intimate connection between the Brav' General and his charger, one is interested to find that his earliest letter extant contains a reference to a horse. It also shows the early bent of his ambition. Here is the letter, written when he was five:—

Dear Father,—They tell me you have had an accident with your horse. As it is your birthday, I send you my best wishes and embrace this opportunity to tell you I am very happy to know you have escaped the danger you were exposed to by this wicked horse. I shall feel frightened at the thought that I have been on the point of losing my good papa.

I am working as well as I can, so that you may be satisfied with me, and in order that you may send me to the Polytechnic School. I hope one day to be Marshal of France, and to have the Cross of Honour. I embrace you with all my heart.—Your little son who loves you very much,—Georges Boulanger.

HIS FIRST CHARGER.

As for his charger, Mr. Turner tells us the following tale:—His uncle Arthur Griffith, a thorough sportsman, well versed in everything relating to horses, contributed not a little to the formation and development of his nephew's taste for this manly exercise, a knowledge of which is indispensable to every military man. The first time he mounted a horse, he tells us, was at the Fernando Circus, one Saturday afternoon. This was a red-letter day in the life of our young hero, who thus attained the height of his youthful ambition, never dreaming that later on be would again mount in triumph, on a dashing black charger, at the head of the French army, as its popular and honoured chief. No; the young student, who had never, up to that time, mounted any charger but those furnished by the proprietors of *chevaux de bois* or "merry-go-rounds," was beside himself with joy on finding himself astride a real horse with a real saddle. From that day forth he paid the greatest attention to his studies, in order not to miss his weekly treat of Saturday afternoon's ride.

"THE CLEMENCY OF SCIPIO BOULANGER."

Mr Turner then takes his hero through St. Cyr, which he entered at the same time as Count Dillon, "Son meilleur ami," as he always calls him, and to his first regiment in Algeria, where he was known as "le petit Francais," on account of his slight stature. Mr. Turner tells an anecdote of this period which recalls the classical story of "The Clemency of Scipio":—One night young Boulanger, while going his rounds to all the sentry posts, observed a woman glide furtively into the camp. On making inquiries he discovered she was the fiancee of one of the natives who had been taken prisoner the previous evening. Ordering the girl to be arrested and brought before him, the young officer inquired the reason of her visit to the French camp. The trembling girl, a handsome specimen of native beauty, not more than seventeen years old, told her story in a very frank and courageous way, when once she saw with what kindness she was being treated. Her fiancee, quite a young man, had allowed himself to be led by imprudent friends into taking part in the resistance against the French troops. When she heard he had been taken prisoner, she determined to rejoin him and share his lot, whatever it might be. Boulanger knew that if they remained, they would meet the fate of all prisoners and be shot at daybreak the next morning. Seized with pity for the two unfortunate lovers, who were so fond of each other that they had resolved to live or die together, he determined to set them free, they having both sworn with tears in their eyes and by all they held sacred to remain perfectly quiet during the whole campaign.

HIS FIRST WOUND.

From Algeria Boulanger was ordered to Italy, where Bourbaki was fighting the Austrians. In the battle of Turbigo be received his first bad wound. The ball had entered his chest, just below the heart, and had passed out by the back just grazing the spine. He was stricken down with fever, and was for several days quite delirious, during which time he was incessantly calling for his mother. His mother, that noble and courageous woman, was already at his bedside. On receiving her wounded son's letter, she hastily left Nantes, dressed in a white muslin gown trimmed with green satin, that being the fashionable attire of the period.

A MISSING CHAPTER.

The General saw much service twenty-five years ago in the Far East. On his return from the East he married, but the story of his married life is thus curtly dismissed by his biographer:—A new tie was soon to induce the young captain to remain at home, and that was his marriage. He was married in Paris, on the 21st of February, 1865, to his cousin, Miss Renouard, daughter of an honourable merchant of that city. They have two daughters, Helene and Marcelle. The latter, it will be remembered, married Captain Driant in 1887, and the former, who was still single, lived with her mother.

IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

The subsequent career of the General—his respectable record in "The Terrible Year," his mission to America, his "pacification of Tunis," his tenure of the Ministry of War, and his political campaign—are matters of public history. Mr. Turner tells the thrice-told tale at length, and his pages are valuable as embodying the official Boulangist version of the occurrences. For the present, however, we may pass to the impressions of England," with which the book concludes. These impressions are put down by Mr. Turner as the result of a series of confidential interviews:—The first thing that struck him was naturally the immense traffic in the streets, the admirable way in which it is managed by our stalwart policemen, the smart appearance of the hansom cabmen, and the splendid cattle used for all our wheeled traffic. The number and extent of the parks in London have also struck him very forcibly.

THE GENERAL IN SOCIETY.

A great many people have supposed because he did not make a great flourish of trumpets every time he dined out, that he was neglected by London society; this was far from being the case. The General did the ordinary round of the London season, dined with the Prince of Wales, who would appreciate his qualities as he had not failed to appreciate all that was best in Gambetta, attended various smart parties, made his appearance at the Derby and at Ascot, appeared at a garden party at Marlborough House to meet the Queen and the Shah, assisted at a meet of the Coaching Club, dined at the best clubs, &c., &c. The General found that he received a great many more invitations than he could possibly accept, and was loud in his praises of the sumptuous hospitality of the English aristocracy, who have done everything in their power to lighten his exile, and to enable him to leave England with a good impression of his mother's, if not his mother country.

ENGLISH WOMEN OFF THE STAGE AND ON.

The General, it is well known, had a susceptible heart; and one is not surprised to hear that "he has been favourably impressed by the glorious array of aristocratic beauties he met everywhere." But there are some things, it seems, which the brave General cannot understand. One is :—

The astounding liberality with which some aristocratic ladies display their decolletes charms to the vulgar gaze of whoever can afford threepence for their photograph. They had fondly imagined that English society ladies would naturally be satisfied with that delightful role, and leave "professional beauty" to those who are unfortunately obliged to make, not only a "profession," but a living of their beauty, on or off the stage, as the case may be. As to the exceedingly good-natured individuals, lords or otherwise, who chain themselves for life to the dashing Delilahs who have hypnotized them in some "Faust up to Date" style of piece, this is absolutely beyond their comprehension; the French viveurs, even in their wildest dreams of dissipation draw the line at marrying the charming creatures, with whom they are perfectly willing to sow their wild oats.

MADAME BONNEMAIN.

Shortly after the marriage of Boulanger's daughter and his flight from France to avoid arrest there appeared a fascinating lady who was first described as his daughter, then as his niece, but who in reality proved to be his mistress. She died a few months ago and the loss of his companion in exile appears to have finally unhinged the mind of the unfortunate general whose eccentricities for a long time led to the supposition that he was not wholly accountable for his actions.

THE GENERAL'S CAREER.

Boulanger entered the Military College of St. Cyr ('55), and was made sub-lieutenant ('57). He served under Marshal Ranolon in the Kabyle campaign. He also took part in the Franco-Italian war, and was wounded at the battle of Tarbigo. He obtained his full lieutenancy in '60, and two years later was promoted to a captaincy, having in the interim seen service in Cochin China. In '70, just before the declaration of war, he became major. He was with Bazaine at Metz, but, by some means, escaped the fate of Bazaine's army, and made his way back to Paris. He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy by the Government of National Defence (Oct. '70), and fought at Champigny (Nov. 30th to Dec. 2nd). After the suppression of the Commune his newly attained promotion was quashed by the Grade Revision Committee, but was restored to him in '74. In '80 he became brigadier-general, and appointed to the command of the army of occupation of Tunis, General Boulanger had a disagreement with M. Camleon, the Resident-General, and was recalled. He then held the War Office appointment of Director of the Infantry Division, and became Minister of War ('86). When M. de Freycinet resigned, and was succeeded by M. Goblet (Dec. '86), General Boulanger retained his portfolio; but on the fall of M. Goblet, Boulanger's name did not appear in the Cabinet of M. Rouvier. The General was soon after despatched to Clermont-Ferrand to take command of an army corps, receiving a great ovation at Paris on his departure. When the Limousin scandal broke upon Paris like a thunderclap, General Boulanger made some rather free remarks about the War Minister, who immediately ordered him under close arrest for thirty days at his own headquarters. The Government having decided, in March '88, to cashier the General by placing him on the retired list, he inaugurated a vigorous campaign against the Ministry. Vacancies shortly after occurred in the representation for the Dordogne and the Nord. Here he was returned by 59,500 votes to 35,750 polled by the Opportunist candidate. In the Nord his triumph was still more remarkable, the number of votes polled for him being 172,528 against 75,901 for M. Foucart, and, 9647 for M. Moreau. This was on the 15th of April, '88, which, in a manifesto he issued to the electors, he declared would be marked in the annals of the country as a date of true deliverance. Subsequently his popularity waned for a time. The General's appearance in the Chamber of Deputies, in July '88, to demand the Dissolution of the Chamber, gave rise to a stormy scene. M. Floquet made a vigorous attack upon the General, and in the alteration between them General Boulanger exclaimed "You lie." This led M. Floquet to demand satisfaction, and on July 13th a duel was fought between them, with the result that the General received a deep wound in the neck. After his recovery he appeared ('89) as a candidate at bye-elections in Paris, at the Nord, the Somme, and Charente Inferieure, and was returned by large majorities. The Patriotic League, of which he was the head was subsequently suppressed, and the General was tried by the Senate on a charge of having, while Minister of War, appropriated £10,000 of public money for purposes of his own propaganda. He was found guilty. To avoid arrest he fled first to Belgium, then to London, where he arrived April 24th. The General was elected at the General Election (Sept.), for Montmartre, by a small majority over M. Joffrin, but the election was annulled. Revelations as to General Bonganger and the monarchists were published in August of last year by some of his former associates, the chief author being M. Mermeix. Angry recriminations, in some cases occasioning duels, were the result of the *exposé*.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Major J. Parker, M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been permitted to return to duty.

Deputy Commissioner and Honorary Captain Charles Duke has been permitted to retire from the service.

Brigade-Surgeon A. Barry, M.D., Indian Medical Service has had his leave extended for two months on medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor J. Holborn, Ordnance Department, has been granted furlough to Europe for six months medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major S. M. Salaman, M.D., Indian Medi-Service, has been granted an extension of leave for month on urgent private affairs.

Captain R. I. Scallon, D. S. O., Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 23rd Regiment, has been granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs.

Surgeon Major P. J. Damania, Indian Medical Service, medical officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months on private affairs.

Second Lieutenant George Davenport Latham Chatterton, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, has been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, and will rank as Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Robert Arthur Edward Benn, 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Henry King MacGeorge, 7th Dragoon Guards, have been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant P. W. Anderson, Derbyshire Regiment, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment pending further orders.

The following appointments have been sanctioned :—15th Sikhs,—Lieutenant N. A. Lewarne to be Quartermaster. 24th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant A. G. Pritchard, Connaught Rangers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 37th Dogras—Lieutenant V. C. Climo, West India Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned have leave of absence :—Captain F. Hemphill, Scottish Borderers; Lieutenant G. F. Fitz M. Soady, 19th Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenant A. W. M. Brodie, Seaforth Highlanders, to England for one year on private affairs; Lieutenant E. L. Mosel, East Surrey Regiment, to England for six months; and Lieutenant T. E. Scott, 22nd Punjab Infantry, to Murree for five months on medical certificate.

The following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalion—Major L. B. Wilbraham, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant A. G. G. Sharp, Leinster Regiment. To 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Money, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Major R. F. Willoughby, Scotts Fusiliers; Lieutenant R. M P. Swift, Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenant H. Moore, Warwickshire Regiment; Lieutenant A. E. Beadon, Wiltshire Regiment. To 3rd Battalion—Captain W. E. Lascelles, Rifle Brigade.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 29 was 555, giving a death-rate of 33·44 per annum per thousand as against 19·95 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·17 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 149 died from fevers; 70, phthisis; 3, measles; 28, cholera; 58, diseases of the nervous system; 89, affections of the respiratory organs; 18, diarrhœa; 10, dysentery; 27, still-born; 56, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 22; Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 285; Hindu outcaste, 43; Musalman, 129; Parsee, 26; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 1; European, 2; Negro-African, 4. The total number of births was 357 as against 297 the corresponding period of last year, and 306 the average over the past five years.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

The following letter has been addressed to Government by the Sarvajanik Sabha :—

Sarvajanik Sabha Rooms, Poona, 30th Sept 1891.—To the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Sir,—We are directed by the Managing Committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to submit for the favourable consideration of Government the following representation in regard to Mr. Woodburn's report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, a copy of which Government was pleased to supply to the Sabha in July last.

When Government first appointed Mr. Woodburn as special officer for the purpose of inquiring into the results of the working of the Act in the four districts, where the Act was not in force, the committee of the Sabha entertained doubts as to how far inquiry by a single officer would prove satisfactory. At the Provincial Conferences held in 1888 and 1889 under the auspices of the Sabha the question was discussed at some length, and it was resolved that Government should be requested to entrust the inquiry to a mixed Commission (copies of those resolutions are sent herewith). The report of such a commission would naturally have carried more weight and to some extent prevented the differences of views which on such a subject it is almost impossible to avoid between the district executive officers who, as Mr. Woodburn's report shows, are in favour of extending the Act to other districts, and the district judicial officers, who are generally less impressed with the benefits of the Act by reason of their being less in touch with the people, except in connection with the litigation which comes before them. Notwithstanding this difference of views, the committee of the Sabha are glad to notice that in the special officer's opinion the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has on the whole proved beneficial to the agriculturists in the four districts where it is at present in operation, and they join with him in his recommendation that the Act might with advantage be extended to other classes than agriculturists and to other districts. The special officer's report gives exhaustive statements about the economical effects of the Act in improving the condition of the agriculturists and in reducing their debts. His report is not, however, equally full in regard to the judicial working of the more important provisions of the Act; but the committee notice with satisfaction that the special officer approves of the policy which suggested the necessity of giving power to the courts to reduce exhorbitant rates of interest to reasonable rates, to go behind the bond to examine the parties in all cases and see that no fraud or undue influence has been exercised, to allow instalments and to remove undue pressure upon agriculturists by exempting immovable property from liability to sale for money decrees.

The committee, however, entirely differ from the special officer in regard to his views about the working of the conciliation system. The special officer admittedly does not appear to have carefully studied the working of this portion of the Act, and his suggestion that the conciliation system might be abolished is not entitled to any weight. The committee are fully persuaded that much of the good which the Act has on the whole done is due to the system of conciliation provided by it. This system is popular as being to some extent a revival of an old and time-honored Indian institution, namely, the village Panchayet, and it is recognized as such by the people in the four districts, where the Act is in operation. The people of this country are not generally fond of litigation in courts, and resort to it only when all other means fail. The general practice is to request respectable gentlemen to settle a dispute in the first instance, and it is only when these are unable to arrive at a settlement satisfactory to all the parties concerned that the matter is taken to a regular law-court. Under the native rule, settlement by arbitration was the rule and the regular courts took up only such cases as could not be so settled. No one, the committee think, would dispute the fact that conciliation, when fairly and successfully carried out, is a blessing all round. Apart from the saving in money to the parties concerned—a very important consideration in this poor country—there is the moral and educative influence of the system which is scarcely less valuable. Under a successful system of conciliation where the disputing parties have to place their facts before men of local influence and straight forward common sense, who are not hampered in their work by any mere legal technicalities, the people have to some extent the advantages of a jury-trial in civil matters by persons who know both the parties. This system is also free from all those demoralising effects which characterize litigation in law-courts, *viz.* the tendencies and inducements to fabricate evidence and pervert facts, and to take unfair advantage of mere technicalities. An amicable settlement of a dispute prevents much bad feeling, and teaches people to respect one another's rights. Eminent statesmen have often avowed that the policy of the British Government in India is to gradually educate the people of this country in the art of self-Government, and the committee think that a further extension of the system of conciliation to all classes and suits will exercise a most beneficial influence in this direction.

It might perhaps be objected that the legal training and general education of the persons, who are available for doing the work of conciliators, are not generally high and that it is therefore unsafe to entrust them with the powers which the Act confers on them. But the committee would submit that the functions of conciliators are not the same as those of judges or even of arbitrators, who have to minutely sift evidence and decide intricate questions of fact or law. Conciliators do not judge matters in dispute but merely help the parties in effecting an amicable settlement. Common-sense, respectability, disinterestedness and honesty of purpose are all the qualities that they need possess and the experience of the past ten years justifies the committee in maintaining that Government would never find it difficult to secure such persons for discharging the duties of conciliators, and there would be no risk in conferring powers of mediation on them. It might be added that the conciliation system is in force in many of the European countries and in the United States, and the powers conferred upon the conciliators there are more extensive than those accorded to them by our legislature.

The committee are not aware that Government has ever expressed dissatisfaction with the work done generally by conciliators. On the contrary, it has from year to year acknowledged the value of the work done by these gentlemen and conveyed its thanks to those who have shown zeal and ability in the discharge of their duties. The only objection, within the knowledge of the committee taken to the work of conciliators is that sometimes new transactions are embodied in the agreements effected by them. Now, in the first place, although a few conciliators might, owing to inexperience, commit such irregularities, the subordinate judges can easily rectify them by setting aside such agreements—a course which, so far as the committee are aware, is generally adopted. Then there is the special judge with assistants to supervise the work of the subordinate judges, and no one, the committee think, would seriously contend that this is not a sufficient safe-guard against any possible irregularities. Again, even if the new transactions embodied by conciliators in their agreements escaped undetected by the supervising machinery, no harm would result therefrom beyond the paltry loss of a few rupees to Government in the shape of stamp-fees. But this loss is a consideration too trivial and too insignificant to justify the abolition of a system so far reaching in its beneficial effects.

The committee further beg to observe that the village munsif system has also become popular. This system has obtained for nearly 75 years in all all districts in the Madras Presidency where the village patel is *ex-officio* village munsiff and is invested with large powers, and the committee learn that the Government of North-Western Provinces is thinking of introducing it in those provinces. The costs of litigation in the shape of court fees, process fees, pleadre fees, &c., in civil courts, and the delays and harrassment are so great that some relaxation in favour of poor suitors, such as that afforded by the village munsiff-system, is very desirable.

7. With regard to the village registration-system, Government must have noted that it has almost entirely checked the complaints about the fabrication of bonds. It cannot be denied that, so long as the vast mass of the agriculturists are unable to read and write, such a check on the fabrication of bonds is necessary. The report of the Deccan Riots' Commission shows that the Commissioner laid great stress on the necessity of appointing public notaries, and went so far as to prepare a draft law on the subject long before the Relief Act was thought of.

The last point that the committee of the Sabha would beg leave to refer to is that it is not only desirable but necessary to have a special officer . . ., with sufficient leisure to supervise the work of these voluntary agencies and to help them in a friendly and sympathetic manner and generally to supervise the working of the Act and give effect to the views of Government in a uniform manner which advantage will be lost if the work was split up among a number of overworked officers with varying opinions. While doing this work, he can, if necessary, relieve the district judges of a portion of their appeal work. The Committee are of opinion that much of the good which the Act is intended to achieve and has in some measure already secured, will disappear if there is no special officer to supervise the working of the Act, and to suggest remedies whenever any defects come to his notice.

For the several reasons noted above, the committee pray that if the report of the special officer has failed to satisfy Government about the successful working of the Act, the questions at issue might be referred to a Special Commission. Under any circumstances, the equitable provisions of the Relief Act should be retained with a view to modify the rigour of the ordinary procedure and that the services of the voluntary agencies of village munsiffs and conciliators should be continued. The committee also pray that Government will be pleased to forward this representation to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for consideration, before any final decision is arrived at.—We have, the honor to remain, Sir, your must obedient servant.

(Sd) V. M. Bhide,
Chairman, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.
(Sd.) G. K. Gokhale,
Hony. Secy, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

A special meeting of the members of the Cercle was held on Wednesday evening at the rooms of the Cercle. M. C. Pernet, Consul for France and patron of the Institution, presided. A very large number of members were present with their friends, including many European and Parsee ladies. The programme arranged for the occasion was an excellent one. Mr. H. Guez, Vice-Consul for France and an honorary member of the Cercle, recited with much spirit an original monologue, "Un Marseillais a Bombay" composed by himself. This was followed by a recitation in verse, "Un morceau de pain pour une fleur," by Miss Fischer, which was highly appreciated. Mr. Alex Pallis then delivered in capital style "Le Parricide," from Victor Hugo, after which Mr. C. M. Cursetjee delivered "Le Meunier Sans Souci" which was highly applauded. At the close of the programme M. C. Pernet, the president, said that he had a very pleasing duty to perform that evening. In a very eloquent and able speech he referred to the valuable services rendered to the Cercle by its Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. E. Davar, since its formation, and the zeal, and perseverance with which he performed his duties and brought the Cercle to its present flourishing condition. Mr. Pernet pointed out the great difficulties which Mr. Davar had met with at the beginning towards the formation of a library for the use of the members, and how at last he succeeded in getting the sinews of war and in obtaining from his friends sufficient funds for the purchase of books; that it was by his efforts that the Cercle possessed such a splendid library. The services of Mr. Davar to the Cercle having been brought to the notice of the Minister of Public Instruction in France, that official, as a mark of his appreciation of what Mr. Davar had done towards the furtherance of the object of the study of the French language, he was pleased to say, had conferred upon Mr. Davar the high distinction of "Officier d'Academie," which he so well merited. M. Pernet in complimentary terms presented Mr. Davar with his diploma and hung upon his breast the academic palm of his office. The announcement was a cause of great gratification to the members of the Cercle.

Mr. J. E. Davar, in a neat little speech in French, thanked the French Consul for the high honour done to him that evening in presenting him with his diploma of "Officier d' Academie," an honour which the Minister of Public Instruction in France had been good enough to confer upon him at M. Pernet's recommendation. He (Mr. Davar) said he had done nothing to deserve that distinction; that in referring to his humble services the president had simply overrated them. He said the success of the Cercle (if any) was due not to him, but to the members of the Committee and to other members of the Cercle who were always ready to give him their best assistance in the discharge of his duties. He, however, had the pleasing satisfaction to find that what little he had done in the interest of the Institution had been appreciated by the Consul and by the Minister of Public Instruction in France. He requested the Consul to communicate to the Minister his best thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

Amongst those present were Monsieur and Madame Pernet, Monsieur and Madame Simeon, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Pedraza, Mr and Mrs Metaxas, Mrs Sleigh, Mrs.(Dr.) Pechey-Phipson, Mrs. and the Misses Fischer, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Sohn, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses De Silva, Miss N. M. Patel, Mrs B. S. Patell, Mrs. McLaughlin, Messrs Alex Pallis, S. Metaxas, H. Guez, T. J. Bennett, C. Rat, O. Schellizi, A. Zygonras, E. D. Monod, F. Genis, A. Schuh, P. C. Stephanides, R. F. S. Farage, B. Schnabel, A. J. Cursetjee, B. E. Punegar, C. M. Cursetjee, Drs. K. M. Battlivalla, and K. E. Cadachanjee, Messrs J. H. Mowjee, J.S. Settna, C. M. Cursetjee, E. R. Sahiar, P. N. Vakeel, R. M. Modi, S. N. Thakur, J. A. Bottlevala, R. Hummel, Lalcaca, Banajee, E. J. Davar, Ferreira, Mody, &c.

THE PARSEE CRICKET TOUR.

It has been definitely arranged that Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel will take the Parsee team to Northern India on a cricket tour during the Christmas holidays. The Parsee team, which will comprise about 13 gentlemen, will start from Bombay on the 19th December for Jeypore, where they will be the guests of H. H. the Maharaja. On their way to Allahabad they will spend a day at Agra, and will have a week's cricket at Allahabad, where they will meet two of the best cricket teams in India, the Behar Wanderers, and a team of the N.-W. P. The team will be the guests of the Allahabad Gymkhana, who will kindly put them up for the week. Mr. Badshaw, the Postmaster General in those provinces has signified his intention of presenting a cup to the player who makes the highest score in the N.-W. P. Parsee match. From Allahabad the team goes to play the Calcutta C. C. We learn that the Parsee team, who have played so well this season at Poona and Bombay, are to be entertained at a dinner on Wednesday next by the Elphinstone Club.

"GUTTER-SNIPE" JOURNALISM.

The *Standard and Diggers' News*, of Johannesburg, has the following remarks on Lord Randolph Churchill as a specimen of the kind of journalism South Africa has to contend with, admirably illustrating the literary style of the writer who is shocked by the extravagances of the New Journalism :—Randy on the Rampage. There are a good many species of the genus Snob—one man takes to the business because a turn of Fortune's Wheel enables him to wear broadcloth instead of fustian; another, owing to the fact that he is blessed with more brass than brains; but the majority try their hand at the little game simply and solely on account of a perverse providence having blessed one of their progenitors with a gimcrack prefix to an otherwise unremarkable patronymic. Indeed, one might proceed *ad infinitum* in noting the multitudinous atomies—each alike and yet not alike—who go to make up the social sore yclept Snobocracy. So far, the Lord be praised, South Africa has not been favoured with the presence of any pronounced specimen of the class. South Africans have faults, not a few, but the wholesome air breathed by colonials, wherever they may be, as a rule kills snobbery right-away, well-nigh before it has time to raise its head. When therefore, the obnoxious characteristic is imported in the person of a not-quite-fully-blown "Lord," its presence among us is made all the more patent. For a hall marked sample of the genus snobocrat, commend me to the individual whom men, from courtesy, term Lord Randolph Churchill. He has come to the front in many guises, but never since he left off sucking at his feeding-bottle has this obtrusive personage scored so heavily as in his recent *rôle* of the Snob Triumphant. As a superb and unapproachable impersonator of the Nineteenth Century snobocrat he indubitably has come in hands down since he entered the lists in South Africa. His infantine twaddle about the table equipment of the steamer which brought him to our shores stamps the author thereof as decidedly tinged with a strong soupcon of snobbishness. The snobbery-cum-foppishness of some gallant officers we wot of, who have gone into action in lavender kids—more intent on man millinery than mastering the nigger—was bad enough in all conscience; but the Member for Paddington—poor Paddington!—insisting on being trundled through Africa atop o' a feather bed bangs Banagher, and beats the record all round.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Captain B. P. Creagh, of Her Majesty's Indian Marine, has been appointed to act for Captain Street, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, in succession to Captain Bean, who has been appointed to Bombay. Captain Creagh is at present up the Persian Gulf collecting transport mules and may not be able to join his appointment for some weeks.

Thanks to the energetic measures taken by the Municipal Executive, the cholera epidemic in Madras is showing a steady decline. The number of deaths from the disease for the last three weeks has been 279, 182 and 139 respectively, and the current week is showing a proportionate decrease.

Three thousand three hundred and seventy-three emigrants left Calcutta for the Colonies in the month of August, of whom 1,060 proceeded to Jamaica, 1,670 to Demerara, and 643 to Trinidad. Emigration to Jamaica was revived last year, after an interval of several years.

A lease of the famous Royal wells, at Twingon and Beme, has been granted to the Burma Oil Company, who have also been allowed to commence boring in the Twingon outer circle. The leasing terms of the Yenankyat or Pakokku oil field are not yet settled.

The loss Messrs. Ralli Brothers have sustained by the fire at Naraingunge is estimated at fifteen lakhs of rupees.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Bill amending the law of evidence with respect, to bankers' books was passed. Mr. Rattigan presented the report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Municipal Bill, and Sir Philip Hutchins that of the Committee on the Lower Burma Municipal Act. Sir A. Miller introduced a Bill amending the Upper Burma Law Act, 1886, and this was passed at the same sitting.

The record of the Police administration in the Lower Provinces during the past year makes plain the important fact that Lower Bengal is the least criminal province in the whole Inpian empire. The proportion of cognizable crime to population in the Lower provinces was only one case to 544 persons in 1889, as compared with one case to 211 persons in the United provinces, one case to 238 persons in Bombay, and one case to 249 presons in Madras.

The Egyptian Government has appointed a European Commission to examine the claims arising out of the abandonment of the Soudan, and has placed at its disposal a sum of £125,000. The claims amount altogether to over £1,000,000, of which £23,000 have been recognised by Egypt. £102,000 will be divided *pro rata* among claimants whose demands are approved by the Commission.

The long looked for rain is at last reported to be falling in Upper Burma, and the prospects of the crops are daily brightening. Meiktila and Yamethin were the two districts in which the scarcity threatened to be most severe, and altogether the outlook in this part of the country was extremely gloomy. But with the coming of the rain, it is hoped to save a portion of the crops; and though the rice is gone almost beyond redemption, the millets and maize may prove sufficient for the sustenance of the population. The next two or three months are bound to be times of great anxiety for the Chief Commissioner and his district officers; but if the present favourable conditions of the season are maintained, the opening of the new year should see all fears of famine entirely dissipated.

The *Great Eastern*, that ungainly monster of the seas, has been broken up for old iron. Yet while the process is going on new *Great Easterns* are preparing. The Cunard Company, it is announced, are projecting two new steamers which will be, like "that Leviathan of which Milton speaks, the "hugest of all that swim the ocean stream." These two liners will be 600 feet long or only 80 feet less than Mr. Scott Russell's unfortunate vessel, and by the side of them the largest ships of Her Majesty's navy will look like squat and dumpy tug-boats. It is indeed marvellous to consider that it will be only necessary to walk from the stem of one of these great ships to the stern and back again to have covered nearly a quarter of a mile. More marvellous still, these floating cities will be rushed through the seas at the rate of eighteen or twenty miles an hour in pretty nearly all weathers.

According to a Melbourne correspondent, the veritable Arthur Orton has turned up in a lunatic asylum, and interest in the famous Tichborne case is once more being revived. The asylum in which he is supposed to be is that at Parramatta, but in order to test the accuracy of the matter, Warder Carroll, of Ballarat, left on the 10th ultimo for Sydney. Carroll, it appears, formerly served in the carbineers, in which Sir Roger Tichborne was an officer, and was an important witness in the original trial of the great Tichborne case at Westminster.

While the audience were sitting at a performance at the Opera Comique, in Paris, the other night, all the lights went out, and the same thing occurred at the same moment at the neighbouring Chatelet Theatre. Naturally a good deal of surprise and some little alarm were felt, but the darkness was only temporary. At the end of about twenty minutes, the little horseshoe lights began to glow again, and the performances at the two houses were proceeded with as though nothing had happened. Meanwhile the police were removing to the Morgue the remains of a poor fellow, the engineer at the establishment from which the electric current is supplied to the two houses. The audience did not learn until after their night's amusement was over, that he had been accidentally killed, and that it was his mangled body in the machinery which intercepting the current, had caused the lights to go out in so unexpected a fashion.

At the request of the Hon. Miss Waldegrave, the British and Foreign Bible Society gave 1,000 New Testaments and Gospels in French for distribution on the French war-ships when in Portsmouth. Miss Waldegrave has since written to the Society :—"I am sure the committee will be delighted to hear the very eager way both the Gospels and Testaments were sought for, and the warm way they were appreciated by the men. One said 'they've given us dinners and drink, but we value those far more, and shall carry them away as a lasting memorial of our visit to England. Numbers asked for some Gospels for their wives and sisters. On one battle-ship the commander ordered an officer to go round with us to see that every man got one; and on another ship they invited me down to their forecastle to speak and read with them. One of the officers said, 'The men will never forget the books and the kindness of those who sent them.'"

The circumstance that there happen to be sixteen men-of-war of various countries in the harbour of Yokohama has afforded the "Kokkai," a Jampanese native paper, an opportunity of commenting on the characteristics of the the sailors and officers of the different nationalities. The English sailors are described as very big and strong and very proud. The Chinese officers when in private dress are chiefly distinguishable from the ordinary Chinamen of the port by the superior material and make of their garments, although they exhibit greater dignity of carriage. The sailors are generally vulgar, and very few of them have a navy-like smartness. As they spend but little money, they are not popular at the public-houses, and before they enter any drinking establishment they look in to inquire whether there are any other sailors there, and if not they enter. As an American flagship has been lying in the harbour now for some three years, the sailors are naturally accustomed to the manners and customs of this country. "When (continues this native writer) they meet our sailors about the town, they always come up in a friendly way, and sometimes our sailors are quite at a loss how to respond to their hearty greetings." The Portuguese sailors, it is added, are very like the Japanese in appearance, but unless they have just received their pay they do not spend much money.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 29th September were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—Rain at Sakro 2 inches 29 cents; average of 7 other stations 49 cents. River at Kotri on 27th, 11 feet 5 inches against 14 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Rice harvesting commenced in Ghorabari. Damage to crops by rain in Dadu, Sehwan, Tatta and Ghorabari talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Rain in 4 talukas, maximum at Kakar 1 inch 29 cents. Early jowari crops in ear; late kharif crops suffering for want of water in Sukkur and Rohri talukas. Rabi ploughing continues. Hail stones in Ubauro damaging slightly young kharif crops. Locusts appeared and damaged til in Kakar Taluka. River 9 feet 5 inches against 6 feet 10 inches on same date last year.

Hyderabad.—Rain in 6 talukas; average 61 cents. Kharif crops progressing favourably. Rabi cultivation continues. Agricultural stock in poor condition owing to scarcity of fodder. Locusts in 2 talukas causing damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight showers in 2 talukas. Rabi operations in progress.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 26th September).—Rain for week maximum at Dhandhuka 4 inches 37 cents, minimum at Parantij 70 cents; for season maximum at Viramgaum 34 inches 79 cents, minimum at Gogha 21 inches 41 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 3 inches 21 cents in Halol, minimum 64 cents in Dohad; for season maximum 38 inches 42 cents in Kalol, minimum 24 inches 45 cents in Dohad. Standing crops in good condition. Agricultural stock good.

Kaira. (For week ending 26th September).—Rain for week maximum at Borsad 5 inches 55 cents, minimum at Kupadvanj 1 inch 13 cents and average for the district 2 inches 83 cents; for season maximum at Anand 32 inches 93 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 23 inches 99 cents, and average for the district 27 inches 18 cents. Sowing operations completed. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 3 inches 35 cents at Vagra, minimum 2 inches 53 cents at Amod; for season maximum 6, inches 48 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 29 inches 8 cents at Jambusar. Weeding operations in progress. Cotton crops reported to have been damaged in some places. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 52 cents at Mandvi minimum 30 cents at Pardi; total maximum 70 inches 20 cents at Pardi, minimum 47 inches 3 cents at Olpad. Weeding continues. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Supply of fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 1 inch 16 cents, average in the district 1 inch 79 cents; for season at Dhulia 23 inches 89 cents, average in the district 27 inches 5 cents. Weeding continues. Standing crops healthy. Preparation for rabi in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rain for week at Nasik 1 inch 68 cents; slight in other talukas except Igatpuri, Nandgaon and Peint; maximum in Peint 6 inches 64 cents; for season at Nasik 24 inches 13 cents. Total rainfall insufficient in Sinnar. Preparation of land for rabi continues. Standing crops good, but more rain wanted for them in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor and Kalvan. Prospects good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food grains risen in Niphad and Kalvan.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 29th, heavy on 25th; total of week 5·72 inches: total to date 75·93, being 8·09 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 23rd and 26th, nil on 24th, 27th and 29th, and 1° cool on 25th and 28th. Vapour in air excessive from 24th to 27th and normal on all other days. Abnormal wind from north-west on 25th and 26th and from south-west on 27th; wind normal on all other days. Thunder and lightning from 25th to 27th and thunder on 28th.

Thana.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Thana 13 inches 65 cents, minimum at Kalyan 1 inch 12 cents; for season at Thana 98 inches 68 cents. Transplanting of kharif finished. State of crops good. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain sufficient throughout the district. Weeding completed except in Mangaon and Mahad. Crops good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 2 inches 76 cents in Ratnagiri, minimum 2 inches 48 cents in Malvan. Weeding operations and reaping of early crops in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week at Junnar 3·10, Indapur 3·09, Khed ·47, Ambegaon ·33, Sirur ·49, Purandhar ·12, Baramati ·30, Haveli ·78, Mulshi 2·30 and Maval 1·12 inches; none in Bhimthadi Taluka; for season maximum 47 inches 12 cents at Mulshi and minimum 6 inches 29 cents at Bhimthadi. Rain urgently wanted for young crops in all the talukas, especially in the Deshi portions. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Indapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas. State of standing crops fair. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good. Prices rising in Maval, Haveli, Bhimthadi and Purandhar talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district except Akola; maximum 2 inches 17 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 15 cents at Shrigonda; for season maximum 19 inches 25 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 7 inches 37 cents at Shrigonda; more rain generally wanted. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Sowing of rabi continues. Fodder insufficient in 5 talukas. Agricultural stock fair.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 26th September).—Rain for week at Sholapur 2·50, Barsi 76, Madha 1·20, Karmala 1·48, Pandharpur 3·4, Sangola 43 and Malsiras 39 inches; for season maximum at Sholapur 17 inches 34 cents, minimum at Malsiras 6 inches 28 cents; rain at Madha on 28th 1 inch 5 cents. Want of rain in Barsi, Sangola Malsiras talukas. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in some parts in all the talukas except Barsi: more rain wanted for it in Barsi, Sangolo and Malsiras talukas. Fodder supply sufficient except in Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Agricultural stock fair.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 5 cents: total 29 inches 91 cents; in talukas during week maximum 1 inch 11 cents in Tasgaon, minimum 2 cents in Valva; none in Man: more rain wanted in all talukas. Crops in Khanapur suffering from blight. Fodder dear in Valva, Khatav and Tasgaon. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain deficient; maximum at Hungung 2 inches 41 cents, minimum at Indi 34 cents. Withering crops slightly improved. Sowing of cotton and rabi jowari progressing; heavy rain wanted, especially in Badami, for rabi sowing. Fodder supply scarcer and dearer. Agricultural stock moderate.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 2 cents; total 35 inches 90 cents; during week at Chandgad 33 cents, Athni 14 cents, Khanapur 16 cents; none elsewhere: more wanted urgently throughout district. Standing crops withering. Scarcity of fodder continues and cattle suffering. Scarcity of water in Athni.

Dharwar.—Slight rain in 4 talukas; average for week 2 cents and for season 14 inches 74 cents. Standing crops withering throughout the district; rain very sadly wanted. Agricultural stock good. Cotton sowing retarded for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 4 talukas.

Kanara.—Moderate rain below and deficient above ghâts where weeding and transplanting continue. Rice crops in ear on coast.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 5 cents; total 28 inches 69 cents. Kharif crops and agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot: rain 13 cents; total 18 inches 1 cent. Standing crops promise better.

Baroda.—Rain during week 1 inch 84 cents; total 29 inches 50 cents. Weeding operations going on in Baroda, Navsari and Amreli divisions, and crops in fair condition. Prospects better in Okhamandal, rain having fallen. Condition of agricultural stock generally fair.

Danger lurks in underdone meat—or at least in meat in that red, raw condition for which some people have so strange a fancy. Such is the opinion of Mr. Awde, the experienced president of the South Durham and North York Veterinary Association. The peril will be understood when it is remembered that fourteen per cent. of the deaths recorded of human beings are from tuberculosis; that the tubercle bacillus in the lower animals and man is now known to be identical, and that tuberculosis oxen and cows is very common. Professor Arloing, at the recent Paris Conference, gave it as the result of his investigations that out of every six carcases of beef one is tuberculous. Mr. Awde assures us that if all meat before it is eaten were "thoroughly cooked" the risk arising from this cause would be very slight.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill) and Poona.

KABUL AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

A Kabul correspondent repeats the statement to which we have before referred, that it is the Amir's wish, if possible, to go to England on a visit to Her Majesty the Queen, without seeing the Viceroy of India. If this is a correct representation of His Highness's desires, it may be taken to show that Lord Lansdowne's advice to him concerning the atrocity of his punishment of Ishak Khan's captured adherents, still rankles.

Before, however, visiting India, and possibly England, the Amir, having evidently taken to heart the comments which have been made on this side of his system of government, appears to have made up his mind to whitewash his administration as liberally as circumstances allow, in order that it may make a presentable appearance before the civilished world. He has directed, we are told, Yais-ud-din Khan, his caravan agent, to summon together all the chief merchants and traders of Kabul and ascertain their grievances. A typical grievance is the tax upon green tea. Its price in Kabul is Rs. 24 (Kabuli) per Kabuli *seer* of 16 lbs.: but for the purpose of taxation the Amir's customs officers arbitrarily fix its value at Rs 72 per seer, thus levying a tax practically three times over on the same tea. In connection also with the *rate* at which taxes on some imports are levied, *i. e.*, 30 per cent., there is another point which the merchants might raise. The Amir is a staunch Muhammadan ruler and prides himself on his orthodoxy: but, if we are correctly informed, the Koran fixes one part in forty, *i. e.*, 2½ per cent., as the share of a value in the exports and imports of a country. Thus stated as a religious duty—for the Amir does does not, we suppose, regard the injunctions of the Koran as idle and meaningless—fiscal reform might be made more acceptable to His Highness.

As an instance of the Amir's orthodoxy, and his claim to be an authority upon the question of orthodoxy, he has, we are told, lately pointed out to the Kazis, Muftis and Mullas of Afghanistan that the practice of the faithful in erecting marble slabs over the tombs of departed relatives, with inscriptions such as the names of the deceased and verses of the Koran engraved thereon, is seriously wrong. It would be a sin, he said, for the Muhammadan ruler of a country to permit such a practice, because wild animals and pariah dogs defile the stones, and the verses from the Koran are thereby subjected to great indignity. He, therefore, at once ordered—so the story runs—masons to scrape off all the inscriptions in the different cemeteries. The best of the story is, however, the light in which the populace of Kabul are represented as regarding it. It is a sign, they are made to say, that the Amir is going to build some new State buildings, and will want a large number of marble slabs for the floors thereof, for which purpose these monumental marbles (with all traces of ownership removed) will come in usefully. This is delightfully typical of the way in which Oriental peoples habitually read between the lines of their rulers' acts. *Se non è vero, è ben trovato.*

Another attempt at whitewashing the administration which is reported, is the effort which has been going on for some time to compel all the people to take oaths of allegiance and express confidence in the justness and benignness of his rule. Armed with a *plebiscite* from the whole Afghan people, His Highness will be in a position to demonstrate that any more troublesome suggestions from Lord Lansdowne about the way he should govern his kingdom are entirely unnecessary, not to say impertinent. Consequently, every clan or community in Kabul is alleged to have been separately sworn on the Koran and bound down to be devoted to the rule of His Highness. The common folk were ordered to assemble in the great Jamma Masjid on a Friday and Sunday for swearing. The doors of the mosque were closed to prevent egress till the process was complete, and as there was no accommodation beyond standing room for the people in the mosque, incidents occurred which aroused the fury of the faithful, and several poor wretches were fined Rs. 200 for desecrating the holy temple. The result of the proceedings generally was to unsettle the city, and cause active discussion as to the probability of a jehad, and the pros and cons of the Amir's projected visit to India and England. There was a whisper, too, that all this tamasha only foreboded some new device of general taxation of the people.

Even our correspondent declares that he is puzzled to explain the fuss which the Amir is making in getting these oaths of allegiance, because, it is not as if the Amir had never before left Afghanistan to visit India, and there are other circumstances which give colour to conflicting rumours: for the utterances, notifications and sermons of the Amir's officials—military, political and ecclesiastic—are considerably mixed in character. They (1) preach the benefits which the Afghans have derived from the Amir's rule; (2) explain the advantages to be expected from His Highness's intended visit to India; (3) recall the sufferings of the people during the temporary rule of the Feringhis (Kafirs) in Kabul ten years ago; and (4) point out the duty and necessity of being ready to fight to the death against Kafir rule.

Perhaps the persons in Kabul to whom the prospect of the Amir's visiting England gives the greatest pleasure are his three European employes—an engineer, a mechanic, and a tailor—who look forward to enjoying the trip in His Highness's company.

Perhaps the most unhappy is the unfortunate agent of Messrs Jehangir & Co., whom the Amir has retained in Kabul against his will for some four years pending the settlement of disputed accounts for goods supplied to the Amir (or his zenana) by the firm.

We have often had occasion to note the suicidal character of the Amir's fiscal policy. By his prohibitive taxes on imports he has in fact practically done his best to kill the goose of commerce which lays golden eggs for those who cherish her. The result has been a falling-off in revenue; but the Amir appears inclined to apply the same fatal process to local industries, in order to replenish his exhausted coffers. For this purpose he has established a State monopoly of the sale of charcoal and, apparently, of firewood also. The charcoal burners are compelled to sell all their stocks to the Amir's agents, who, *more suo*, fix a price too low for the poor wretches to live upon, namely 1 rupee (Kabuli = 12 annas) for 5½ seers (68 lbs). The market price has been throughout the year from 1 abbasie (16 annas) to Rs. 3 (Kabuli = Rs. 2-4) for bags containing from 4 to 8 seers. It has not been announced at what rates the Amir's agents purpose to retail the charcoal; but meanwhile the charcoal burners are reduced to desperate straits. They have to go from 15 to 20 miles to get the wood; having felled it there and burned it they have to bring it to Kabul, on camels or mules, and some on their own backs. Finally, they have to sell it at an unremunerative price. An Afghan's lot is not a happy one. This action with regard to the charcoal supply the Amir is said to have taken on the advice of a "foolish military officer, Sergeant Major Mir Muhammad Azim." It seems a little curious that the ruler of a country should arrange his fiscal policy on the advice of a Sergeant Major, but it is especially in Afghanistan that the unexpected always happens, and since the Amir has militarised civilian titles in Afghanistan, "Sergeant Major" may be synonymous with "Head-clerk."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

During the Emperor William's visit to Munich some very valuable historical documents from the Bavarian archives are being exhibited in the Town Hall there. Among them, our Berlin correspondent tells us, are some parchments which belonged to the Emperor Louis the Bavarian and the Emperor Rudolf of Hapsburg, as well as decrease of the Margraves of Brandenburg. Among the ancient books written on parchment is the old Munich original of the Schwabenspiegel, which is over 600 years old. It is beautifully written and full of illustrations, which are interesting both artistically and historically.

At the International Geographical Congress in Berne, Professor Bruckner gave some interesting particulars about his theory of climatic periods of thirty-five years. Besides the direct meteorological observations, which do not go further back than the last century, he has made use of data as to the thawing and freezing of the large rivers, and the vintage records, which go back to the year 1,000. His theory, he says, has been lately confirmed by the researches of Professor Richter into the changes of the glaciers in the Eastern Alps since 1608. Changes of temperature were observed within these periods as great as if the geographical position of Berne had varied to the extent of 3 degrees of latitude. The changes of temperature, which always affect the whole earth, result in changes of press ure and rainfall. Changes of this kind are al ways greatest in the interior of the continent. In the year 1880, according to Professor Bruckner, we had reached the maximum of a damp period, and are now approaching the maximum of a dry p eriod, due about the year 1900. This maximum will unfavourably affect the large continents, and, in fa ct, failures of harvests have already been anno nced from Russia and America. But in the ocean districts a decrease in dampness is generally fav ourable to agriculture, so that Western Europe is a pproaching a favourable period. Professor Bruck er believes these variations to be due to changes in the intensity of radiation from the sun.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

The new Lord Barnard (Mr. Henry de Vere Vane), the heir to the greater part of the wealth of the late Duke of Cleveland, who, as we were the first to announce, inherited Raby Castle and the duke's northern estates, is still quite a young man, having been born in 1854. He is the eldest son of the late Sir Henry Vane, Kt., who was Secretary to the Charity Commission, and he himself has held the post of private secretary to the Chief Commissioner. By profession he is a barrister, and was married to the third daughter of the Marquis of Exeter ten years ago. His income will now be little short of £100,000 a year. Mr. Vane was only a distant cousin of the duke's, but he is the head of the Vane family, and his nearest relative on the male side.

The Duke has left nothing to his nephews and nieces but divides the bulk of his remaining property (after providing his widow with some £20,000 per annum, and, as we stated before, with Battel Abbey for a residence) between his grand nephews, Mr. Arthur W. H. Hay, Mr. Forester, and Mr. Milbank. Mr. Forester has the Somersetshire estates, including much valuable house property in Bath, and the reversion of the Duchess's income and estate. Mr. Milbank is handsomely provided for, with some £20,000 a year, while Mr. Arthur Hay receives not "from £800,000 to £1,000,000," as stated by a contemporary, but about £600,000 in cash, and (as we announced) the Wiltshire estate. Mr. Hay is the eldest son of the Hon. Colonel Charles Hay, a brother of Lord Kinnoul. He is a tall, slight, gentlemanly-looking young fellow of nine-and-twenty, with clear dark complexion, black eyes and hair, and a small black moustache. He is engaged to be married to a daughter of Lady Scott, of Grosvenor-sq. and Sundridge Park, Kent.

Mrs. Bancroft, bubbling over with high spirits, is delighting the world at Maloja, where is also Mr. Mundella, now thoroughly recovered from his severe illness. The schoolmaster is very much abroad in the person of the Head Master of Harrow and Mr. Oscar Browning, the latter of whom is the life and soul of the dances which are improvised most evenings. Mrs. Woods, the poet and novelist, has been at Maloja some weeks, but has now gone down the valley into Italy. She was preceded thither by Mr. Ritchie, to whom the responsibilities of *pere de famille*—for he is in charge of several sons and daughters—seems to be only less arduous than those he has temporarily shaken off at the Local Government Board.

Mrs. Annie Wolf is one of the most prominent Theosophists in New York. She lives near Central-park, and writes under the *nom de plume* of Emily. She is at the head of one of the Theosophical lodges there, and has developed clairvoyance; she declares having been shown in the astral light pictures of future events in her life which were verified exactly, and has conversed with spirits who have delivered messages to her in answer to questions from her. In most cases they were the spirits of friends and relatives who were dear to her on earth. Mrs. Wolf is a pretty, piquant-looking little woman, with large blue eyes and golden hair. She dresses æsthetically. Her husband is in a madhouse.

Lord Bateman, who, in his official capacity as Lord-Lieutenant of the county, took charge of the Duke and Duchess of Teck and their suite on the occasion of their visit to the Hereford Festival, resides in the Judges' Lodge. Lady Bateman, who attended the earlier performances, was unfortunately attacked with gout, but still receives at the Lodge, though confined to her sofa. Lord Bateman is a model host and a model *entrepreneur* of royalties, though on the day of the royal visit he complained that, being in constant attendance on the ladies, he was debarred from that occasional whiff of the fragrant weed which, to so many constitutions, is not so much a luxury as a second necessary of life. However, at the bishop's afternoon tea, Nature was too strong for him, and his lordship was observed to steal away and solace himself with a cigarette behind the episcopal shrubberies.

Canon Huyshe W. Yeatman, the new Bishop Suffragan of Southwark, belongs to an old Wiltshire family, and is related to the Earl of Dartmouth by his marriage to Lady Barbara Legge, aunt of the present earl, and sister to the Hon. Canon Legge, who is to be consecrated Bishop of Lichfield on Michaelmas Day. Thus two brothers-in-law from adjoining parishes are elevated to the Episcopate at the same time. For twelve years Canon Yeatman has been vicar of Sydenham, succeeding Canon Legge, and rules two churches, St. Bartholomew's and St. Matthew's, Sydenham. Holding moderately High Church views, he [illegible] politics and works hard in his parish. Well-intentioned, but haughty, he wishes to do good to the poor, but is not suited for personal contact with them. He is, as another clergyman said of him, "too darned aristocratic."

By the departure of the Rev. T. Eynon Davies from the pastorate of the Finsbury-park Congregational Church, so soon after his brother, the Rev. J. Ossian Davies, left New Court Chapel, North London Congregationalism loses its ministerial Castor and Pollux. Both men are fine preachers, with plenty of the Welsh fire, and both men have given evidence of remarkable capacity for paying off Church debts. Mr. Eynon Davies succeeds the venerable Dr. Goodrich at Elgin-place Church, Glasgow, with a stipend of a thousand a year. His trip-hammer style of oratory—blunt almost to brusqueness—will suit the canny Scot exactly. Mr. Ossian Davies has found a field of labor at fashionable Bournemouth, where crowded congregations call loudly for a new and larger auditorium. His eloquence is rather more ornate than his brother's. He deluges his hearers with classical metaphor and scientific illustration. Both gentlemen are early in the thirties.

The Royal Duchess was introduced by Lord Bateman to a very large number of people, chiefly county magnates or persons in official positions connected with the Festival. For each her Royal Highness had a pleasant word, and it was generally remarked that hardly any one approached her without receiving some mark of personal recognition—the Duchess being sure to have seen, known, or heard of them or their grandmother or their sister or cousin or aunt. The Princess Victoria, dressed in white and gold muslin, wearing a charming little bonnet of gold and white, was quite the pet of the Festival. The Hereford Festival of 1891 will be chronicled as one of the most successful ever held in the town—golden weather—and, what is more to the purpose, golden receipts.

The Dean of Hereford entertained at dinner, on Wednesday September 9, Sir Herbert Oakley, the Rev. H. R. Haweis, Miss Foster, the great Herefordshire heiress, and other notorieties attracted to Hereford by the Festival. The Hon. and Very Venerable Dean Herbert's household is presided over by Miss Herbert and her sister—two young ladies of great personal attractions, who are considered quite the belles of Hereford. The Dean, who is heart and soul in the Festival, presides over the performances in the nave every morning in full canonicals, and gives the blessing at the close of each performance.

Mr. Partridge, the metropolitan magistrate, whose death occurred on the 11th September, had been a magistrate for twenty-eight years, and only resigned his appointment a week before his death. Of late years Mr. Partridge's health had not been of the best, and he was one of the many who flock to Harrogate during the summer, where he might often be seen promenading by himself in the Spa. On the bench he was characterised by an easy, affable manner which won him much popularity among the officials of the various courts he presided over, and many were the occasions when he tempered justice with mercy.

M. Pasteur is now entitled to style himself Baron von Pasteur, the Emperor of Austria having sent him the Order of the Iron Crown. There are some doctors and savants who have a right to wear it. The Paris *Liberte* is curious to see whether M. Pasteur will cause himself to be announced as M. le Baron de Pasteur when he goes to dine at great houses. There is pratically no hindrance to Frenchmen in France going by foreign titles or wearing foreign orders.

It is stated that Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is engaged on a long-cherished project—the preparation of a series of notable Irish publications—somewhat after the style of Cassell's *National Library* volumes. The veteran statesman, though in rather weak health, is still as great an enthusiast in the matter of Irish popular literature as when, nigh fifty years ago, in conjunction with Thomas Davis and John Blake Dillon, he started the Dublin *Nation*.

Sir Joseph and Lady Savory, if all accounts be true, are enjoying their long holiday immensely. Sir Joseph who has discarded the silk hat and solemn black which he affects when acting as Chief Magistrate, has been touring in a dark brown tourist suit, the color of his face almost matching it. He wears a slouch hat which is suggestive of Tennyson.

Miss Jennie Urquhart, the extremely pretty sister of Mrs. Brown Potter, will shortly marry the handsome Monsier Raoul Duval. He is very wealthy, and was in the old days an ardent Bonapartist and a favorite with the ex-Empress Eugenie.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·803	Calm.	2	86·1	75·1	78	..	29·68	+3·56
Agra	29·816	N E	4	85·6	73·5	89	0·12	29·83	+1·72
Cawnpore	29·767	S S W	5	82·1	75·1	97	0·30	40·62	...
Allahabad	29·783	S S E	4	87·0	75·6	87	0·68	43·80	+11·90
Jhansi	29·790	N W	2	84·4	71·7	91	0·11	38·47	+1·75
Jacobabad	29·741	Calm.	2	107·4	71·7	55	...	0·46	−2·43
Karachi	29·873	W	16	90·0	76·8	82	..	0·21	−6·10
Ajmere	29·852	W	3	92·2	73·1	72	0·02	6·31	−14·45
Deesa	29·904	N W	15	95·8	75·8	68	..	12·56	−12·19
Rajkote	29·928	W	9	91·0	69·8	80	...	25·70	−3·52
Veraval	29·935	Calm.	4	84·8	74·3	85	..	24·01	..
Neemuch	29·881	W S W	9	84·3	71·1	88	0·27	20·17	−9·82
Indore	29·877	W	6	81·5	69·1	89	...	27·53	−5·14
Saugor	29·835	S W	8	79·5	69·6	90	..	62·88	+23·48
Jubbulpur	29·871	Calm.	2	79·9	70·1	88	0·36	73·93	+20·81
Hoshangabad	29·889	S	5	78·8	70·3	96	5·04	66·15	+12·03
Khandwa	29·901	W	5	83·2	71·7	91	..	31·62	+1·86
Raipur	29·883	W S W	9	87·0	73·6	81	..	53·33	+5·21
Nagpoor	29·895	Calm.	5	86·3	[illegible]	83	..	50·08	+6·03
Amraoti	29·925	W	7	84·8	68·9	86	...	36·88	+5·95
Akola	29·925	W S W	8	86·6	69·8	81	..	29·58	−1·48
Surat	29·915	S W	L	89·0	75·1	83	..	63·67	+22·97
Malegaon	29·959	W S W	6	89·3	66·4	74	..	13·67	−8·05
Bombay	29·963	E S E	9	85·8	76·8	92	0·13	75·91	+2·19
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·988	W N W	9	87·1	65·0	84	0·23	13·30	−6·85
Sholapore	29·979	N N W	7	[illegible]	69·0	81	...	17·45	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	29·958	N	7	85·4	73·9	75	..	97·46	−6·54
Belgaum	29·962	W N W	4	84·3	60·9	76	..	33·94	−2·52
Goa	29·970	E	7	85·1	75·4	91	..	57·75	..
Karwar	29·957	N E	1	85·1	71·8	94	..	72·91	−41·29
Mangalore	29·972	Calm.	2	85·3	74·9	95	..	81·25	−25·09
Calicut	29·948	W S W	9	87·3	76·0	88	...	72·24	[illegible]
Cochin	29·957	Calm.	M	86·3	73·6	80	..	58·10	−19·01
Bangalore	[illegible]	N	4	83·2	64·9	77	0·94	15·42	−3·36
Secunderabad	29·933	N E	4	89·2	70·8	74	0·01	14·41	−10·17
Masuliptm.	29·926	S	3	93·7	78·0	86	0·06	20·78	−2·49
Bellary	29·969	Calm.	8	95·5	75·8	69	..	4·46	−5·51
Cuddapah	29·937	N W	..	91·1	73·2	88	1·64	13·30	−4·37
Madras	29·913	S	12	88·2	80·4	79	..	6·15	−9·91
Coimbatore	29·988	S	5	86·8	72·3	93	..	2·63	−2·61
Trichinopoly	[illegible]	W S W	4	89·5	74·9	74	0·03	11·91	+0·93
Negapatam	29·914	W S W	1	95·0	78·1	63	..	2·21	−8·83
Colombo, 30th Sept.	29·930	S S W	12	[illegible]	73·5	80	0·47	20·17	−4·15

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=0·25 (96·07); E. G. H.=0·15 (80·3); G. T. H.=0·09 (79·77); C. P.=0·13 (75·94).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased slowly at Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore and Coimbatore and has increased elsewhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid at Jhansi, Deesa, Neemuch, Jabulpure, Nagpur and Cuddapah and moderate to slight in other districts. Readings are highest in the extreme south and the gradients are moderate to the northwards of lat 20. The isobars indicate that the storm noticed in yesterday's report has almost filled up. The barometer reads below the normal in the Indus Valley, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the North-West Provinces and at a few stations in the Central Provinces, and above it elsewhere. Isabnormals show that an area of low pressure exists over the North-West Provinces and a high pressure area over the Bombay Presidency, Berar and a portion of the Madras Presidency. Winds continue to circulate cyclonically in the North-West Provinces and also on and off the Coromandel Coast, while variable breezes are reported from the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere they are mostly from the west and north-west. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi and Deesa, and generally light in other places. This morning a wind velocity of 20 miles an hour is reported from Karachi, 14 from Neemuch, and 10 from Deesa. The maximum temperature variations show a large defect from the normal in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Punjab and at Madras and Trichinopoly and a moderate excess at Jacobabad, Bangalore, Bellary, and Negapatam while elsewhere they are small. The highest maximum was 107° at Jacobabad. The night temperature varies from the normal by small amounts only in all parts of the country, except locally at Madras, Deesa, Ajmere (3° to 5° above the average) and at Belgaum (5° below the average). The lowest temprature registered last night was 61° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Cuddapah, but has changed irregularly in other places. The skies are very cloudy in the North-West Provinces, Central India, on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency, while in other districts they are only partially clouded. Heavy rain is reported from Hoshangabad (5·0) and rain has also fallen in the North-West Provinces and also at Ajmere, Neemuch, Jabalpore, Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly. The principal amounts reported are 1·64" at Cuddapah, 0·94 at Bangalore and about ⅔ ths of an inch at Allahabad. The general weather conditions over the whole country (except the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat) show that no general rain is at present likely, but a few local and scattered showers may be received. The weather on and off the Coromandel Coast appears to be somewhat disturbed.

J. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 1

Pressure has decreased in the South of the Peninsula and Punjab, increased elsewhere, and briskly in several Central and Burma stations. The centre of the cyclonic storm is still close to Cawnpore and still filling up, readings are high in West Peninsula and south of the Bay. Winds are feebly cyclonic in the North-West Provinces, westerly across head of Peninsula, south-westerly in Bengal, southerly in Burma, and variable in direction; elsewhere force is moderate. The temperature has risen in Madras, Central India, and changed irregularly elsewhere. No rain is reported in Punjab, or Sind; greater part in Bengal. Elsewhere showers are reported which are very general in North-West Provinces and Central India. Hoshangabad reports give Akyab two, Benares, Roorkee, Nowgong and Cuddapah over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th September, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fa	29·814
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·819
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·7
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	233
Fall of Rain	0·15
Total fall during month	22·53
„ „ year	76·14
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 1st October	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 26th September, 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts		
Total..	Rs. 1,27,739	Rs. 3,8[illegible],436	Rs. 6,354	Rs. 5,20,529
Corresponding week last year open 1,439½ miles..	..	....	....	4,12,607

Increase .... Rs. 1,07,922
Decrease .... „ ....

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Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
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No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

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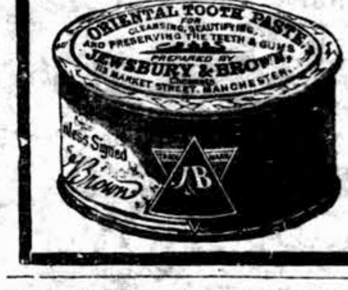

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NO TASTE OR SMELL

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« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.*»

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

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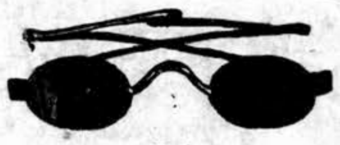
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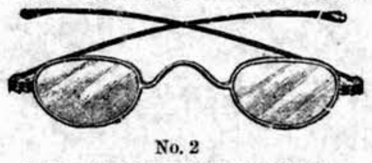
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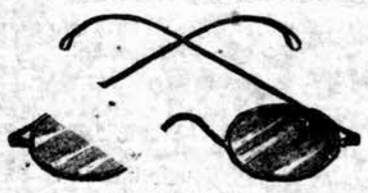
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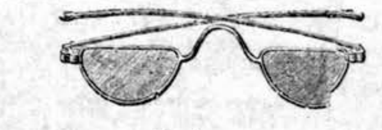
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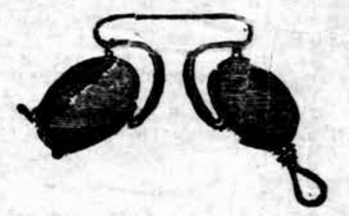
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